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Nazis Mark Hitler Day; Rubber Program Probed; Simpler Rationing Urged

The World's Day—April 20, 1943

In Europe: Nazis Celebrate Hitler's Birthday

Adolf Hitler's birthday was celebrated in Germany with display of flags, speeches and martial demonstrations, while Der Führer himself was reported to be at his headquarters, the location of which was not disclosed.

Turkey and Germany have signed a new commercial agreement to exchange goods equivalent to about $30,000,000 each in the next year, according to an official communiqué.

Norway's Vidkun Quisling, puppet premier, has conferred at Berchtesgaden with Adolf Hitler, who is conducting a series of conferences with Axis satellites, the Greek representative being next on the list, it is reported.

Prime Minister Churchill announced that church bells will ring on Easter Sunday and on other special days to summon worshippers to church, thus modifying the ban which silenced England's church bells except as an invasion warning.

Sweden is exporting to Germany certain classes of goods outside "the strict category of war materials" which "may be used either for civil or military purposes," the House of Commons was told.

All Frenchmen between 16 and 50 have been ordered to withdraw 30 miles from the Mediterranean coast, with prospect that the entire French population will be deported from this area shortly.

American soldiers in Europe are buying War Savings Bonds, some through pay reservations and others sending cash orders direct to Washington, the 8th U. S. Air Force subscribing 80 per cent.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander in the Middle East, has concluded three days of consultations with Turkish military leaders.

An apostolic letter asking Christians to pray for peace has been radiocast from the Vatican to Russia in the Russian language, as one of a series of weekly broadcasts to that country on religious themes.

Washington: Rubber Production Investigated

Top-ranking War Production Board officials appeared before a Senate Subcommittee to testify concerning the nation's rubber program in the wake of a verbal battle between Rubber Director William M. Jeffers and Office of War Information Director Elmer Davis over reports on that program's progress.

The House approved a 1944 agricultural appropriation of $715,099,662 with a limitation that none of the funds shall be used for incentive payments to encourage greater production of war crops. The measure as adopted also deprives the Farm Security Administration of any funds and discontinues crop insurance programs.

The House Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee unanimously refused to approve the Senate bill extending for two years from next June 30 the President's authority over the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

Another bi-partisan meeting failed to produce a pay-as-you-go tax compromise, but Representative Disney (D) of Oklahoma said "We appear to be coming toward an agreement" that would abate 50 per cent of 1942 taxes for all income taxpayers. Any compromise was expected to embrace a 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable portions of all wages and salaries.

The Senate Banking Committee unanimously approved legislation to set up an agency to assure production and distribution of needed supplies to civilians.

No fourth term under any circumstances is the stand taken by President Roosevelt in conversation with friends, according to a report circulated by Frank Comfort, Democratic National Committeeman from Iowa. The White House made no comment.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the $13,000,000,000 second War Loan Drive had already been 75 per cent subscribed in one week but expressed disappointment with the sales of E, F, and G Bonds, the War Savings Bonds available to individual buyers. These Bonds accounted for only $403,000,000 of the total sales of $9,953,000,000 which were reported up to Saturday night.

The Office of Defense Transportation issued a general permit to allow retail florists to use hired cars for the delivery of flowers this Easter and on Mother's Day. The permit is good only between April 23-25 and May 7-9.

Treasury officials reported that they were looking into reports that some officials in French North Africa made large profits in foreign exchange through advance information that the franc would be revalued upwards after the American occupation in November.

Lend-lease has been extended to Saudi Arabia.

Manpower chief Paul V. McNutt said his wage-job control order will be amended to permit workers anywhere in the country to shift from one essential employer to another for higher paying jobs.

New England: Simplification of Rationing Urged

Removal of all but eight varieties of canned vegetables and nine kinds of canned fruit from blue-stamp rationing, and all except meat from red-stamp rationing was today recommended by the National Retail Grocers' Association, which urged a four-point ration-simplification program. [Page 2.]

New England's prospects for fuel oil next winter are "decidedly encouraging" but dependent upon unpredictable military needs, Maj. Joseph E. Keller, Liaison Officer between the Army and ODT, told independent oil men in conference here today. [Page 5.]

Northeastern University has 1,778 students and graduates in the armed services, Rudolph O. Oberg, Alumni Director, announced today.

Employment stabilization plans established in six New England States by the War Manpower Commission to promote maximum utilization of labor supply. [Page 2.]

National: Carrier Intrepid Launching Set

The Aircraft Carrier Intrepid, sister ship of the large new Yorktown, has been scheduled for launching at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company yard next Monday.

Americas: Puerto Rican Hearing Delay Urged

Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell of Puerto Rico cabled Senator Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland asking postponement beyond May 1 of a Senate hearing on the Puerto Rican independence bill, so that more representative Puerto Ricans could attend.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

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President on Radio At 11 O'clock Tonight

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 20

The White House announced that President Roosevelt will make a radiocast to the nation over all radio networks at 11 o'clock tonight, eastern war time. The subject of his talk was not disclosed.

Weather Predictions

Little Change

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:00 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 5:26 a. m.

Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:01 p. m.; ends Thursday at 5:24 a. m.

OPA Tightens Up Rulings On 'C' Gas Books

Local boards get orders to issue none to applicants who can't prove one of 17 classifications.

Local rationing boards throughout New England today were ordered by Office of Price Administration to issue no "C" gasoline books unless the motorist applying for same could prove he came under one of 17 classifications.

This order followed Massachusetts OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan's announcement that some 12,000 eastern Massachusetts residents faced the loss of their "C" books as a result of a survey in this region which showed that about 17 per cent of the holders were ineligible for that classification.

Because of the lack of uniform interpretation, misunderstandings, and lieniency among the local boards, Washington officials of the OPA have ordered these boards to enforce the regulations governing eligibility for a "C" gasoline book.

17 Classifications

Any motorists who can prove to his local board that he comes under any one of the following 17 classifications is eligible for a "C" book:

(1) Official Government or Red Cross business. (2) School officials traveling from school to school. (3) Transportation of four or more to school. (4) United States mail transportation. (5) Wholesale newspaper delivery. (6) Carrying newsreel photographic equipment. (7) Physician, surgeon, veterinarian. (8) Public health nurse or interne. (9) Embalmer. (10) Minister, priest, rabbi. (11) Transportation of farm workers, marine workers, or farm material. (12) Essential hospital utility or war workers. (13) Labor conciliation, recruiting, training workers. (14) Construction, repair, maintenance service or construction specialists. (15) Members of armed forces to duty. (16) Telegram delivery. (17) Essential scrap agent.

Christian Science practitioners are included in the "C" book classification, coming under item 7, and First and Second Readers are classified under No. 10, OPA officials explained.

Liberties Taken

While local rationing boards had, for the most part, these regulations to go by in issuing "C" books, OPA officials said that many liberties had been taken. Salesmen, for example, have been issued "C" books although, according to the rules, they are not entitled to that classification.

By tightening the rules salesmen will be the hardest hit, local OPA officials said today.

In the meantime local Massachusetts rationing boards in the eastern part of the State today were preparing to revoke some 12,000 "C" books which a survey has revealed are not eligible for that classification. Mr. Bresnahan has recommended that these "C" books be revoked.

The recommendations, he said, were based on the survey which so far has covered 60 per cent of the 120,000 "C" books issued by the 199 ration boards east of Worcester.

Revoking of the "C" books, Mr. Bresnahan said, would save at least 800,000 gallons of gasoline a month in Massachusetts.

The OPA director was provoked

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

President Inspects America at War, Finds Army Ready for Big Task Ahead; 117 Axis Planes Bagged in 48 Hours

French repulse Nazis in Tunisian land fighting; Germans step up Russian campaign.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The sensational air victory in the Mediterranean theater, in which, it is now disclosed, 117 Axis planes were bagged in 48 hours against 23 probable United Nations losses, has been followed by what might be called a "rumor lull."

In other words, there are plenty of unconfirmed reports, but few new facts. What facts there are can be summarized as follows:

In Tunisia, land fighting is still confined to patrol action, with the French having repulsed a fairly heavy counter-attack in the central sector.

In Russia, the Germans have stepped up large-scale assaults on the Black Sea coast.

In the air offensive against Europe, new daylight raids are in progress after night attacks on rail lines in Brittany, France, Holland, and Northwest Germany.

In the Southwest Pacific, General MacArthur's airmen have attacked five more Japanese bases in the islands north of Australia.

As to rumors, Stockholm hears British destroyers are fighting a running battle with a Tunisia-bound Axis convoy in the Sicilian Straits; London hears the Italian Fleet has put to sea and that three battleships and other Italian warships have fled bomb-hammered Spezia; Bern hears that "all civilians, dock installations and war industries of Sicily are to be evacuated to the mainland of Italy"; and British sources hear that a new peace bid from Hitler may be in the offing.

It remains to be seen whether any of these reports are confirmed.

Meanwhile, in spite of the fact that many of the 73 Sicily-bound transports shot down in the big Mediterranean battle contained Axis personnel, there are no signs of a wholesale enemy evacuation from Tunisia. The British Radio, for example, says the only troops the Germans have been removing are wounded and superfluous technicians.

In all probability, if the Axis had any intention of trying an aerial "Dunkirk," the fate of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Official United States Navy from Associated Press

Commander in Chief Speaks

President Roosevelt addresses workers from automobile during inspection tour of nation.

Giraud Plans Restoration; Ex-Aid Says Pledge Unkept

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent at United Nations headquarters in North Africa offers today an exclusive interview with one of the most widely discussed and colorful of the many stormy petrels in the North African political scene—Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil. M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil, who recently quit Gen. Henri Giraud's Cabinet, lent helpful assistance to the American party of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark which went to Africa secretly to prepare for the Allied invasion.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 20—Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil accuses the United States and Britain of having broken two specific promises made to Frenchmen who collaborated in preparing for the United Nations November landings in North Africa and in bringing General Giraud to the scene from France.

M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil is the influential financier whose recent resignation as Gen. Henri Giraud's Delegate-General for Inter-Allied Affairs was so warmly welcomed by people of liberal thought here.

These promises, which he says can be proved by reference to copies of letters exchanged are: (1) That General Giraud should be appointed Commander in Chief for the Inter-Allied forces in this theater of the war in place of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower directly landings were successfully completed; (2) that rearming of the French forces so they could take the lead in driving Axis troops from their soil should commence within eight days of debarkation.

M. Lemaigre-Debreuil now is championing the movement for a French provisional government which neither General Giraud nor United Nations authorities desire to see established at the present time and declares Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, ought to be appointed French Minister for National Defense. In these matters he claims to be voicing the view of the man in the street here, whose faith in the United Nations, he insists, is declining rapidly because of the trend of events since General Giraud's "Declaration of Liberty" on March 14.

Visit to Lemaigre-Dubreuil

All this M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil told me when, in response to an invitation conveyed by a third party

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Gen. Henri Giraud has at last issued his full proposal for bringing together the various French groups. It takes the form of a three-point proposal, made to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, for gradual restoration of the French Republic.

An interim French Council of Overseas Territories would be the repository of all French authority and to run the French war effort until final liberation of the homeland.

This plan proposes gradual restoration of the French Republic instead of the immediate establishment of a full-fledged provisional government as proposed by General de Gaulle. The plan was made public by the Giraud Military Mission in Washington last night, and released simultaneously in London and Algiers.

It has been handed to the Fighting French at London on April 1 in reply to a unity proposal of General de Gaulle.

Fighting French Object

The plan according to diplomatic circles has the approval of the State Department at Washington, but Fighting French spokesmen here have indicated that they had several major objections to it, although General de Gaulle himself has yet to make a formal reply.

The memorandum calls for the establishment of a Council made up of Colonial Governors and other officials which, together with an

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

Commander in Chief, paying unexpected visits to Army and Navy bases, finds morale high, equipment good, and nation thinking ahead of Washington—Hints of offensive in Europe.

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor who is accompanying President Roosevelt on his present inspection tour of American military centers

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL, SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, April 20—President Roosevelt, as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, is today in the midst of his second surprise inspection of the vast panorama of America at war.

Embarked on a "secret" tour which will take him into more than half of the states, the President is paying a series of unexpected visits to the great military and naval installations now in the process of turning out 11,000,000 fighting men and officers.

Significantly hinting at a continental offensive against the land armies of the Axis, Mr. Roosevelt told the nine correspondents accompanying him that the troops he has seen are equipped, conditioned, and ready to do a good job in Europe.

High Lights of Trip

The President said he was deeply impressed by the morale and the might of the American forces now nearing the peak of their training, and at a special press conference aboard his train he summed up what, to him, were the six high lights of his inspection thus far:

1. He found the morale of all troops very high, the men eager to get into action and to get it over. They are remarkably fit, seasoned, and skilled in the latest tactics of modern mechanized war.

2. He was convinced the American forces are prepared to meet the severest test of a European front—and he mentioned Europe specifically and pointedly. He declared that thousands of troops he has watched in North Africa and throughout his present tour have made him certain that they have the spirit and fighting skill to do more than their part in the Allied offensive on the continent.

3. He noted great and continuing improvement in the specialized training of the men in every phase of modern combat—improvement over the few centers he visited last fall and a decisive change over the last war when divisions were sent to France knowing little more than the manual of arms.

4. He repeated and re-emphasized the conclusion he reached after his first "secret" trip across the country nine months ago—that the nation is way ahead of Washington in concentrating upon winning the war, in putting first things first.

Better Sense of Proportion

The country, he said, has a better sense of proportion, a better sense of perspective than Washington. He remarked that not once on this trip has he seen or heard of a single bloc, and he recommended a similar tour for any number of persons in Washington. He said it would do them good.

5—He saw that over the far-flung training camps which are teeming with troops there is a wealth of first-line equipment to enable every man to train with the fighting tools he will use on the battlefield itself. Gone are the days when recruits had to play soldier with wooden guns and kitchen tanks.

6—He suggested significantly that the nation's military camps have permanent educational and physical values, accomplishing great improvement in alertness and health for millions of Americans.

He said military training on the average was putting 10 pounds on the men, pulling their belts in four inches, and adding an inch to chest and height. He was of the opinion that a year of such training would do nobody harm under any conditions.

For himself, the President told his press conference that his first-hand sight of the nation's armed forces growing in power, skill, and determination gave a real boost to his own morale, a lift over the harassments and disappointments which so often come his way in Washington. Mr. Roosevelt is asking to see no fancy parading, no gold-braid folderol. He is seeing thousands of recruits being turned into soldiers and thousands of soldiers being turned into seasoned, skillful fighters.

Inspiration to Soldiers

The scenes of vast and varied military tactics and of the gathering military might of a fighting democracy which are being unfolded before him are manifestly an inspiration to the President, and the unexpected sight of the Commander in Chief, carrying off a tour which they know is not easy for him to make, is an inspiration to the forces.

In his own words, the President is taking his trip "to keep in touch with the great war program in which this whole nation is engaged," and the news of the first half of his current inspection now can be disclosed.

The log of the second part of the trip will not be revealed until he returns to Washington.

The President is determined not to see and not to appraise America

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Army Keeps Steady Vigil Over Train

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL TRAIN, SOMEWHERE IN UNITED STATES, April 20—When the President travels in time of war, it is a major military maneuver.

The most vivid impression of accompanying the Commander in Chief across a nation in arms is that of ubiquitous troops—not masses of troops, not parade-ground display, not time-wasting salutes, but the never-ending presence of the soldier on guard.

Not once during the hundreds of miles we have ridden since leaving Washington has this train been out of the sight or range of alert Army forces.

It is a mysterious thrill in the career of every soldier who knows he has a vital task to perform but is never exactly sure what it is. He could be policing the route of the Secretary of War: he could be guarding a Congressional investigating committee; he could be protecting Gen. George C. Marshall or even President Roosevelt himself. He knows by now that it was the President—and he already has written home about it—but at the time he couldn't be sure even which passing train had caused the bayonets to be fixed and the anti-aircraft guns to be pointed.

Result of Long Planning

For the Secret Service of the United States who directed it, and for the Army commanders who executed it, this continuous, omnipresent protection is an achievement of long planning and cheerful co-ordination. Thosands of men over many hundreds of miles were brought into an unbroken network of policing duty. There was no

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Nation Speeds Up Machinery For Control of Essential Jobs

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Labor-management employment stabilization programs are expected to spring up all over the country to enforce the new job controls just ordered by President Roosevelt and the War Manpower Commission.

The new orders rule out higher wages as sufficient reason for leaving one essential war job for another.

At the present time only about 60 tight labor areas have the necessary machinery for making exceptions to this rule in cases where a transfer would aid war production.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt made interim provision yesterday for the United States Employment Service to exercise such discretion in places where labor and management have not yet set up a stabilization plan.

Instructions under which the U. S. E. S. may issue "certificates of availability" until such plans are in effect are now being drawn up and will be forwarded to local employment offices shortly, Mr. McNutt said.

Transfer Limits

Transfers for one essential job to another at higher pay can be authorized only when a worker has been discharged, laid off for seven days or more, or can establish that his present job does not utilize his highest skill.

Use of the U. S. E. S. to authorize transfers to higher-paying jobs was authorized in order to prevent hardships in areas that have no local war manpower stabilization machinery.

Mr. McNutt told a press conference yesterday that he hoped the new regulation would hasten local labor-management agreement on employment stabilization programs. "These are good," he said. "Let's get more of them right now." He indicated that manpower direction given at the local level by employers and employees was more effective than too much dictation from Washington.

At the same time he admitted the compulsory aspects of the penalty attached to violation of the

Continued on Page 16, Column 5

'My Kingdom for a Bicycle' Echoes in English Countryside

LONDON (CP)—If you don't own a bicycle in Britain nowadays, then you're not keeping up with society.

Everybody's doing it. The bicycle is one of the country's war-winning weapons, for without cycles the arms industry might be plunged into chaos. Bicycles these days have replaced the car which replaced the horse and cart after the last war.

Generals use bicycles to inspect their troops, pilots pedal to their bombers on every airfield, industrial magnates jump on their cycles to get home for lunch, Mayors bicycle to their offices, high civil servants travel to and from government departments awheel.

In peacetime there were 12,000,000 bicycles in Britain. Nobody knows just how many there are on the roads now. Thousands of persons who had not sat on a saddle for 20 or 30 years have been trying to recover their dexterity in an art they had almost forgotten.

European Churchmen Group Appeals for 'Return to God'

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—One of the widest nonsectarian appeals for religious approach to the problem of abolishing war and establishing peace has just been made by 18 outstanding churchmen of Great Britain and other European countries.

The statement is in the form of a letter published in The Times, of London. Its signers declare they are "persuaded that evils from which the world is suffering can be remedied only by a return to God, the Father of all."

"The rivalries and strifes that do so much to ruin life and culminate in the insensate horror of war spring from sources in human nature too deep to be controlled by human planning," the statement continues.

This note is one which recurs again and again lately in public pronouncements in Britain on post-war planning. It was strongly emphasized in Queen Elizabeth's radio speech a week ago, when she stressed the importance of true Christianity in the home.

Religion Stressed

Prime Minister Winston Churchill also gave religion an important place in his four-year plan put forward in a radio address several weeks ago. Similarly, various recent reports on social and economic aspects of reconstruction in Britain have not omitted references to the spiritual side of problems. The Beveridge Plan, for instance, concludes on the note that "freedom from want cannot be forced on a democracy or given to a democracy; it must be won by them." Among requirements for winning this freedom are listed courage, faith and spiritual power.

Similarly, a recent report on slum conditions in British towns, as disclosed by wartime evacuation of children, emphasizes the importance of character and includes religious training among its educational recommendations. The importance of religious teaching in schools is also stressed in various plans for British educational reforms.

Self-Seeking Unprofitable

The statement published in the Times carries this attitude much farther. "Everyone can see that our need is to lay aside self-seeking as individuals, as families, as classes in society, as nations or as races, and set the common good before us as our goal," it reads.

"Everyone can see," the statement continues, "that only on a foundation of true justice can peace be securely established. Everyone can see that if the spirit of Love prevailed in human dealings and relationships nearly all that embitters life would be taken out of it.

"Men see these things, yet still pursue selfish purposes and policies. What is the remedy?

"We believe it is to be found in a return to God, the Father of all,

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Grocers Submit Program To Smooth Out Rationing

A program designed to aid both consumers and retailers under point rationing by removing all but eight varieties of canned vegetables and nine varieties of canned fruit from the blue-stamp list and everything but meat from the "red-stamp" list was proposed today by the National Retail Grocers Association.

Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, an affiliate of the national organization, said that the program would "put cheese and butter back into the grocery department where they belong."

As a result of a nation-wide survey among retailers, he added, the National Association, through its Secretary-Manager, Mrs. R. M. Kiefer, has just released the following program, outlining the possibilities for simplifying and aiding the present food rationing system.

Much Discontent Seen

1. There is public resentment against inadequacies in the ration program, because, while home makers welcome the idea of rationing to help the war effort and provide a system under which every family would receive its fair share, there is a growing feeling that the point rationing program today is not affording enough food in certain categories, and that there are inequalities.

2. There is actual waste of food, since grocers are unable, because of the confusion of the housewife, to anticipate requirements of their customers. Thus, normal purchases by the merchant turn out to be overbuying of meat, butter, and other items, which leads to actual spoilage and waste.

3—War workers feel that they are not getting a sufficient allotment of red meat to sustain them in their labors.

4—Complication in regulations and time-consuming dealings with confused customers are seriously hampering the grocer in his job of making food available on the "home front," especially in view of the shortage of store manpower.

Would Curtail Majority

In advocating this program, the National Association of Retail Grocers points out that the eight varieties of canned vegetables which it recommends holding under blue-stamp rationing, represent 89.7 per cent of all canned vegetables sold. The nine varieties of canned fruit represent 89 per cent of all canned fruit sold, the Association adds.

The removal of all other canned fruits and canned vegetables from the provisions of blue-stamp rationing would eliminate the so-called luxury and semi-luxury items, which are now complicating the rationing program, and would simplify the consumer's buying problems. It would also relieve the retail grocer of a great deal of detail and wartime-consuming work.

The Association further recommends that everything but meat be removed from red-stamp rationing, and that this program should be simplified. And it suggests the following horizontal system: Three points a pound for all variety meats, including boney cuts of beef, lamb, veal, and pork; five points a pound for semi-boney cuts; and eight points a pound for all heavy meat cuts of all types.

Under the present rationing system, the Association points out, there is tremendous waste in some types of meats due to the high point values on certain items.

Dual Role for Advertiser

A varied role, both educational and institutional, was suggested for the advertiser during the war at the closing session today of a regional conference of the Advertising Federation of America in the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Several hundred delegates heard Mabel Flanley of the Institute of Public Relations in New York declare that advertisers must now consider the viewpoint of the public and correlate their campaigns to such new factors in home economy as "black markets" and the conservation of war materials.

She asserted that while there was unity of purpose in the advertising profession, there seemed to be a great deal of confusion about accomplishing that purpose, namely, furthering the war effort. One obstacle, she said, is the apparent tendency of the profession to be more critical of itself than is the public.

Another speaker, Bennett Moore, Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, told how his concern, committed to a stop-gap war advertising program, switched to an accident-prevention campaign that had paid dividends as a war-production booster as well as financially.

The company conceived the idea of describing carelessness in war plants and elsewhere as the "seventh column," he said. To meet this continuing threat to war production and national morale, they instituted a nation-wide newspaper campaign that cost twice as much as planned, but cut down accidents and yielded a profit in addition.

Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, discussing the general postwar program, told luncheon guests that a world order is inevitable, and described the proponents of international co-operation as the "real realists" today.

Mr. Patterson explained that hte American people are facing the choice of living with Hitler's philosophy of barbarism or in a world that guarantees the rights of all peoples to govern themselves as they see fit.

"Thoughtful minds are needed to establish such a world," he said.

The novel suggestion that the influence of advertising be brought to bear on the vast market afforded by men in service before they are demobilized was made by another speaker, Gordon Schonfarber, president of a Providence, R. I. agency.

Such a campaign, he said, should parallel a similar drive among the women at home or at work in factories and at the same time should be financed by those business men who want to throw into high gear the redevelopment of commerce and trade after peace is declared.

The war has changed a lot of things, including today's buying habits, establishing a class of people with "loose money" to buy what they need and want, Clinton C. Lawry, New England representative of Outdoor Advertising, Inc., told a discussion group dwelling on the place of advertising in the postwar world.

Advertising, he said, will have to follow a new pattern, which will mean its being directed toward individuals and families rather than the old social groups. There will be no return, he said, of the prewar market as we knew it. The two-day conference ended today.

Spring is in the air

and winter's dirt is in your rugs

Refresh your home this Spring. Let us call for your rugs and give them a thorough cleaning. Remember, Clean Rugs wear longer.

Demothing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting included *without extra charge.*

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THE SECOND WAR LOAN

★

Wanted:

FIGHTING DOLLARS

for

FIGHTING MEN

★

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

NOW

'C' Gas Book Rules Tightened

Continued from Page 1

at the hundreds of motorists displaying "C" stickers on their windshields at the horse races at Narragansett and the number of motorists on the highway Sunday and the holiday. He said that while there was no law preventing people from using their cars as they wished, in view of the emergency they were on an honor system to use gasoline for only essential purposes.

"Frankly," he said, "I am disappointed in the public response to the appeal to conserve gasoline. Too many cars were on the road Sunday for pleasure purposes. It is the duty of everyone to conserve all the gasoline possible. People were put on their honor to do so when the nonpleasure ban was raised March 22."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Cold

Boston and Vicinity: No important temperature changes tonight and Wednesday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and All Other New England States: No important temperature changes tonight and Wednesday forenoon; occasional rain or drizzle, ending tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:04 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 12:21 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Youngsters 'Tour' South America at Children's Museum

Clipper Ship Club Children 'Visit' South America Weekly

"Buenos dias!"

"Such is the typically South American greeting extended to visitors at the temporary annex of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, each Saturday morning, where members of the Museum's Clipper Ship Club are busily "touring" the Latin-American Continent.

The Museum, itself, has been closed for repairs all winter, following fire which swept the building last fall. But, this has not hampered the activities of the Club in the slightest. Each week, the youngsters have "flown" on from country to country, and are now deep in the pampas of Argentina.

During their tour, they have acquired hats and ponchos—probably in Peru or Ecuador—and have learned the names of the various capitals, the heads of the various Governments, the chief products, and a score of other interesting things.

It was last October when, under the leadership of Miss Alice C. Kendall, of the Museum staff, the members of the Clipper Ship Club "took off" by American Air Lines plane from Miami, bound for Panama. Airline posters, and real baggage stickers for the covers of their scrap books helped make the trip realistic. And there were tickets, too, which have been properly punched each week as the tour progressed.

In Panama, they learned how the famous hats from that country are made. In Bolivia, they saw something of the processes by which tin is obtained. In Ecuador, or perhaps it was Peru, they stopped long enough to make ponchos and hats for themselves, which they wear during their tours of other South American countries.

Their scrap books have been filled with maps, pictures, and information about the various products of the countries visited. An outline map of South America inside the cover of the book is filled in with a different color as each country is visited. Flags of the various countries are drawn and colored, cut and pasted to cardboard flag poles.

Each week, the South American "surprise box," with its map on the cover, is opened to disclose some exhibit from the country being currently visited. From Argentina came a beautifully plumed humming bird to evoke "Oh's and Ah's" from excited tourists.

"My teacher told me, before I came to this Club, that I was 'dumb' in geography," said one young South American tourist. "Now, I'm the best one in the class."

The knowledge which these youngsters have gained about South America during their flight from country to country has been gained the easy and interesting way—and it stays with them. Of course, printed words help. But, it is the visual exchanging of tiny cardboard discs marked with pictures of Panama hats, cattle, blocks of tin, copper, and gold, grapes, vegetables, and other products which seldom are forgotten. There are pictures of animals of the various countries, too, and cut-out dolls in native costumes.

Small wonder that, when it comes time for the day's tour to end, there's regret in the tone of the "Adios," and "Hasta Lluego" with which the busy little travelers part until another week end takes them farther afield.

By a Staff Photographer

Continent 'Real' to Clipper Ship Club

Members of the Club at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, have been "touring" South America ever since they "took off" to Panama by American Air Lines plane from Miami last October. Each week they visit a different country, put new flags on their jig-saw map of the Continent, exchange commodities, learn the languages and customs of the people—even dress up in native costumes which they make themselves—and then prepare to "fly" on to another country. Shown, left to right, in upper left picture, June Slater, Nancy Mitchell, Dorothy Mutlow, Florence Irvine, Ruth Efrainson, and Mary MacPherson, all of Jamaica Plain, trade for South American merchandise. Upper right: Each week the South American surprise box is opened to disclose something typical of the country being studied. The humming bird in the box is from Argentina. Lower picture: Lawrence Slater, in costume typical of the high Andes of Peru and Ecuador, completes the jig-saw map of South America.

Warning Issued On Anti-Freezes

Automotive supply dealers who will be stocking up on anti-freeze solutions during the coming weeks for next winter's sales were warned yesterday by the Office of Defense Transportation to purchase only approved alcohol or ethylene-glycol solutions.

Although the manufacture of harmful antifreezes containing inorganic salts or petroleum distillates was prohibited last year by the War Production Board, reports indicate that many of the deleterious products are still in the hands of manufacturers or jobbers. Retail dealers were cautioned to buy only solutions free from harmful sodium or calcium chlorides, fuel oil, naptha or kerosene. They also were urged not to sell old supplies of harmful mixtures to consumers.

Many truck and car motors were damaged last winter, some beyond repair, by antifreezes containing the harmful materials, according to reports received by ODT.

Wows May Let Out a 'Wow' But— It's 'Safety First' in Dress

Watertown Arsenal "Wows" those Women Ordnance Workers who comprise the contingent behind the lines, must wear "uniform dress (or clothing, to be accurate) which is almost a formal uniform, under safety regulations just adopted.

For machine operators, helpers and trainees—all those working around moving machinery—"the only authorized attire," as outlined recently in the Arsenal News publication, consists of:

1. Caps with a stiff visor, the visor to be kept down in its proper position while the worker is working on or around machinery. Hair is to be tucked up into the cap or contained in a net or snood, attached to the cap. Loosely hanging hair "will not be allowed."

2. One-piece coveralls: blouses and sweaters are to be under the coverall. Sleeves of the outside covering must be held tightly around the wrist or forearm, either by a sleeve fastening to the wrist, or a plastic or acetate gauntlet. "Any loosely hanging garment or garment part will not be allowed."

3. Shoes: medium or low-heeled shoes of the oxford type, with leather or composite soles and heels. "Rubber heels will not be allowed, because these are extremely slippery on oily or wet floors. Wornout shoes, open-toed shoes, slippers, moccasins, or other 'soft' shoes will not be allowed."

In defense of its cap regulation, the Arsenal told its women that "you may not consider this very becoming, but ruled that safety required it. "Save your glamour for your activity away from the shop."

Regarding the coverall requirement, the Arsenal pointed out that "loose clothing catches all too easily in moving machinery."

Safety shoes are now available in many department and shoe stores, the Arsenal told its workers. "These cost no more than an ordinary pair of good shoes." In addition to safety, they reduce effects of fatigue and discomfort from long standing or walking, it was explained.

Also outlawed by the Arsenal are shop coats, and the wearing of jewelry such as rings, bracelets, and watches.

"Violation of regulations will be cause for disciplinary action," the Arsenal said.

Watertown Arsenal News

Safety Wear for Arsenal Women Workers

Stephanie Przygoda turns from her machine at the Watertown Arsenal to give a full view of safety garb just ordered by the plant for all its women workers around moving machinery. Note cap, coverall, and shoes, "sensible and safe."

Six Labor Stabilization Plans Set Up in N. E. Area

Six employment stabilization plans governing the transfer of workers from one job to another in order to promote the maximum utilization of the labor supply have been set up in New England and full steam will be put on immediately to accelerate the establishment of more of these plans, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, reported here today.

The six New England localities in which labor and management have already gotten together in an employment stabilization plan are Waterbury, Conn.; North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Holyoke, Mass.; and Portsmouth, N. H.

Similar stabilization plans have been drawn up in Keene and Nashua, N. H., Lowell and New Bedford, Mass., New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., and Portland, Maine.

Awaits Approval

Announcement of these extensions awaits only official approval by Mr. Smith, the regional WMC director.

"These plans, voluntarily entered into, facilitate hiring controls along the lines which have always been the policy of the War Manpower Commission and which were incorporated in national regulations effective last Sunday, April 18, by Paul V. McNutt, National Chairman of the War Manpower Commission," Mr. Smith said.

"A stabilization plan promotes orderly job seeking at the worker's highest skill in full time employment without wasteful travel to the job in essential war production.

"Orderly job-seeking implies elimination of the otherwise inevitable shopping around for more wages. To do so spells absenteeism. To encourage it spells labor piracy on the part of the employer.

Stimulate Need

"Chairman McNutt's regulations effective last Sunday have served to stimulate the need of these plans since the regulations emphasize the local area autonomy in the exercise of the hiring control, guidance in using the policies of the War Manpower Commission being supplied by the local area committees which are representative of management and labor in equal proportion.

"In the interim, during which local area War Manpower Committee members are being selected and approved, local United States Employment Service managers trained in the War Manpower program are in a position to exercise hiring control through the co-operation of employers and workers in the unorganized localities. Here as well as in the organized areas equable appeals machinery has been made available to prevent the occurrence of hardships either to the job seeker or hiring officials."

N. E. Bond Purchases Provide 2,200 New Flying Fortresses

Today, New Englanders may have the pleasure of knowing that some of the near future 1,000-plane raids on the European Continent will be "on them," for the War Finance Committee has announced that enough bonds—$553,956,000, or 69 per cent of the civilian quota—have been subscribed or purchased to date by New Englanders to add 2,200 Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses to the Army Air Forces in Europe and Africa.

These largest of American warbirds, hence, constitute a remarkable device for brightening a Berchtesgaden birthday—for today Der Führer celebrates his fifty-fourth.

Officials of the War Finance Committee said that the total to date poured into war financing is at the rate of approximately $79,000,000 a day in New England. This amount includes purchases by life insurance companies and other institutional buyers who have taken large amounts. This means, the Committee emphasized, that it will be up to the individual buyer from now until May 1 to put the Second War Loan campaign "over the top."

The individual buyer was, however, "going to town," banks and other bond-selling places reported. Massachusetts insurance companies have purchased about $160,000,000 in government securities during the Second War Loan, it was announced. Some of the early heavy buyers were: John Hancock Mutual Life, $60,000,000; New England Mutual Life, $17,000,000; Massachusetts Mutual Life, $12,500,000; State Mutual Life, $9,000,000; Liberty Mutual, $8,500,000; Berkshire Life, $3,000,000; and Columbian Life, $2,000,000.

With these large purchases already recorded, the burden for the balance of the drive now rests on individual buyers, John O. Stubbs, Executive Manager of the Victory Fund group of the War Finance Committee, added.

Campaign workers reported a good response to the various patriotic displays put on by the Second War Loan on Sunday, particularly the parade of Army equipment ahead of the B. A. A. Marathon, and the stimulating "Minute Man" celebration by the United States Treasury at Symphony Hall on Sunday evening.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "D" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, and canned fish. Along with unused red "A" "B," and "C" stamps they will all be good through April.

April 25—Red "E" stamps will become valid. [Expiration date not set.]

April 30—Last day to use Red A, B, C, and D stamps.

Canned Goods

April 30—Blue stamps "D" "E" and "F" which became valid on March 25 for canned, bottled, frozen, and dried foods, will expire on this date.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

April 25—Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

Stamp 23, good for one pound April 26 to May 30, inclusive.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until fall for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Shoemakers Win Hour-Wage Raise

An average wage increase of five cents an hour for employees in the Beverly plant of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation was approved last night by the Regional War Labor Board.

Granted on the basis of maladjustment, the increase was provided for in an agreement between the company and the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations). It will be retroactive to July 3, 1942, the date of the contract.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall 8 p. m.

Wednesday

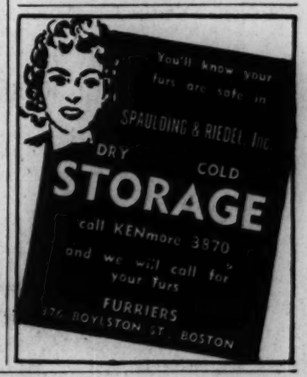
Miss Maginnis will speak on Historic Bronzes at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street near Broad, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14

Radio Timetable: Page 4



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Fashion Authority

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Congressmen to Preview U. S. Proposals on Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—The American delegates to the forthcoming Hot Springs, Va., International Food Conference will lay their program before House and Senate agriculture committees before the Conference gets under way.

This announcement was made today by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Fulmer declared much of the Congressional "uncertainty" concerning the forthcoming Conference was dispelled today when Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson discussed the Conference objectives with the House Agriculture and Foreign Affairs Committees.

Mr. Fulmer said, however, he was "not entirely satisfied" with the personnel of the American delegation, and hinted that members of his committee felt the same way. While they would submit and discuss their program with the Congressional Agricultural Committees, Mr. Acheson said, American delegates would in no way be bound to accept proposals or to eliminate any portions of the proposed program which failed to meet Congressional approval.

Congressional Delegation?

Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, ranking minority member of the Committee, said today's conference with Mr. Acheson gave him a "different slant" on the Hot Springs gathering, but added he was not withdrawing a resolution to send a five-man Congressional delegation to the Conference.

Mr. Fulmer said Mr. Acheson indicated a "friendly feeling" toward the press, despite announced restrictions on coverage of the Conference, and had said a "complete program for the press is being worked out."

"They don't admit there is any secrecy about the Conference," Mr. Hope said.

Following today's session—duplicate of a meeting between Mr. Acheson and Senate groups yesterday—Mr. Fulmer issued the following statement entitled "Information Gathered From Dr. Acheson":

"The proposed Conference will deal with postwar food problems, relating to production, distribution and consumption. It is a fact-finding Conference. Before meeting in conference our delegates appointed by the President of the United States will meet with the Agricultural Committees of the Senate and House and submit their program for the purpose of discussing same with these committees, giving their views thereon, as well as receiving the views of the members of these committees."

Meanwhile Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, may seek to obtain from President Roosevelt a relaxation of the restrictions against full press coverage at the Conference.

The State Department was represented today, however, as being opposed to admission of Congressional delegates to the Conference on the grounds of diplomacy, inasmuch as other nations have made no arrangements to send parliamentary delegates.

An extraordinary session held by members of the Senate's Agriculture and Forestry and Foreign Relations Committees with Mr. Acheson yesterday afternoon elicited these conclusions.

Senators who talked with Mr. Acheson predicted arrangements will be made so that the press may have daily contacts with the heads of the various foreign delegations to the Conference and also with the chairmen of the sections into which the meeting will be divided when it gets down to work.

Original Plans

The Government's recently announced plans for press coverage would admit newspapermen only to the formal ceremonies opening and closing the conference and would require the public to rely on official statements released through Government press agents for day-to-day developments. Reporters would be barred entirely from the hotel where the conference delegations are to be housed.

Mr. Acheson was represented as expressing the hope that President Rosevelt would agree to the various suggestions for improved press facilities put forward both by the Senators and by Mr. Acheson himself.

The State Department will issue a statement outlining the agenda of the Conference as soon as all 43 of the invited nations have sent in their responses. Thirty-five have responded thus far, all favorably.

The Senators entered upon their joint session with Mr. Acheson, troubled on several points. Congress in general was aroused over Administration plans barring the press from covering the food parley. The Senate and House Agricultural Committees were urging that Congressional observers, if not actual delegates, be admitted to the sessions.

Senators' Fears

Equally important, some Senators feared that the Government's plans to maintain secrecy at the Conference concealed an intent to make commitments which would bind the United States to "feeding everybody" in the postwar period. Cattle-state Senators suggested that the Conference might even lead to a pledge to ease the embargo against importantion of fresh beef from Argentina.

Mr. Acheson was able to allay these fears. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, in a press conference following the joint session, said the Administration had no special program whatsoever to put over and intended neither to seek or give binding commitments.

"The delegates are assembling to ascertain the facts as to the food situation throughout the world," he declared. "The Conference wasn't called, and is not to be held, with the view that we have any pet scheme to put over. The whole food situation is to be studied. The Conference will probably produce only a general statement of conclusions."

One Senator expressed the view that the parley "wouldn't amount to a hill of beans."

Basis for New Talks

In other quarters, however it was stressed that while the Conference was largely exploratory, it would discuss from 10 to 12 subjects relating to food production, distribution and requirements, both now and postwar, inside and outside the 43 countries which are invited, and would lay the bases for later meetings, which would result in concrete postwar commitments.

Senator Barkley announced that a ful lagenda of food subjects to be explored would be made public by the State Department in a few days at which time final arrangements for press coverage, which he said he hoped would include a relaxation of restrictions, would be announced.

It was clear from Senator Barkley's answers and from comment of other Senators who had talked with Mr. Acheson that the State Department was very likely to turn thumbs down on the request from the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee that Congress be allowed to send observers to the Conference. The Farm Bloc is anxious to know what sort of world food-producing program is under contemplation by the Administration and by other United Nations Governments.

Mr. Acheson, it appeared, had questioned the diplomatic wisdom of allowing members of Congress to sit in on the parley when attional legislatures of other participating countries have not been invited to send representatives.

Waacs Looking Over Man's Job

Associated Press

Antiaircraft Guns Part of Their Course

As part of their indoctrination work, these Waacs, assigned to an antiaircraft artillery headquarters on Long Island, N. Y., watch the crew of a 40 mm. antiaircraft gun demonstrate how it operates. These Waacs are members of the first WAAC company to be assigned to a field force in the United States. They are being trained to take over noncombat jobs, releasing men to battle stations. The 40 mm. gun is used against aircraft at medium altitude; it shoots high-explosive shells.

Spiritual Guidance in Jungle Found Valuable to Soldiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—How individual spiritual guidance of soldiers in the dense New Guinea jungle bore fruit was recounted in a report to the Chief of Chaplains, United States Army, by Chaplain Delbert P. Jorgensen of Comfrey, Minn.

"At times I had to dodge the fire of snipers and machinegun bullets, but God protected me at all times," Chaplain Jorgensen wrote.

Describing his visits to men in the front lines, he said, "It is difficult, I should rather say impossible, to indicate the work done on the battlefield by statistics. Contacts were made, sermons preached, prayer meetings held, not with crowds of soldiers but with one man at a time.

"I remember a certain case of a man who was seriously shell-shocked," he continued. "His capacity to think was entirely shattered and he had no will to move. I talked long with him under a tree, and finally, in faltering words, he repeated a short prayer after me. Later the doctor said he was in better shape mentally and physically and spiritually than at any previous time since he entered the collecting company hospital."

Chaplain Jorgensen said his most inspiring service was on Christmas morning in a rest area. "There, under the palms, with the artillery booming in the distance and planes roaring overhead, we sang Christmas carols, read the story of the birth of Christ, and spoke briefly on its meaning. Every service since then has been very well attended.

"The one reason why I was so close to the men," he added, "was that I was with them constantly. I hiked with them in the dense, damp New Guinea jungle. I slept with them under a shelter half on the wet ground. I have stumbled along with them in blinding rain on a slippery track. . . . It would be my suggestion that all chaplains be required to do this, for their own benefit and that of the men.

"On the front I was alone, having no contact with other chaplains for a month. We lived out of our packs, having transportation for none of our equipment. All I carried with me was a New Testament and Psalms and found it adequate for my essential needs. . . ."

Chaplain Jorgensen is a minister of the Congregational Christian Church. His wife and small son live in Comfrey.

Starr Rejection To Be Reconsidered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 02 — Following sharp criticism in which civic and liberal politcal elements and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia himself joined, the Board of education April 15 had taken unanimous action to reconsider its rejection of Mark Starr, Education Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as City Public School Director of Adult Education. Since two members were absent when the decision on the case was reached April 16, it reopening was set for the next board meeting on April 28.

The new-vote move on the widely respected veteran labor figure came through Miss Mary E. Dillon, one of the majority of four of the seven-member board to vote against the Starr appointment on March 24. It was made upon request by James Marshall, Chairman of the Board's Law Committee, whose absence from the vote-taking meeting disqualified him to initiate reconsideration.

New Requirements For Waacs Issued

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Establishment of new educational and intelligence requirements for enrollment in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, was announced April 19 by the War Department.

Under regulations which became effective April 13, recruits must have completed at least two years of high school, and score at least 60 in the WAAC mental alertness test. The grade of 60 is not a percentage, but a marking standard fixed by psychologists who devised the test.

Previously the WAAC had no fixed educational requirement, and the minimum score in the mental test was 50.

FSA Faces Battle for Its Existence

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 20—Whether the Farm Security Administration, one of the most praised and most criticized of the New Deal Agencies, can be made to serve the war emergency by increasing production, or whether it shall go the way of the Work Projects Administration is a question coming up for decision. The House Appropriations Committee thinks the answer is abolition of the FSA, but not even its severest critics in the farm organization field go so far as that.

Recognizing that the issue is a highly controversial one, the House has ordered an investigation of the FSA, and this committee's report will throw both FSA achievements and its unsuccessful experiments into the spotlight. Meantime, farm organizations which hold strong views on the subject continue to carry on a hot argument among themselves, with the Farmer's Union taking the lead as the FSA's defender, and the Farm Bureau acting as its chief critic.

Position Strengthened

While some farm people want to see FSA activities restricted and brought under more conservative supervision, and others want to see them greatly expanded, all express agreement on one point: They approve the FSA's goal of helping worthy low-income farmers by giving them the opportunity to acquire better tools of production, including in some cases more productive land.

In one respect, the FSA is in a stronger position now than it was before the war. Then it was regarded as a relief organization. Now it apears as an agency capable of increasing farm production. Impartial economists testify that it does step up farm output, particularly in the livestock field. Rainer Schickele, Iowa State College economist, in a pamphlet published by the College Press recently, reported increases of from 40 to 100 per cent in annual farm production of families aided by the FSA over a period of from one to three years. This was a direct result, he said, of FSA-supervised loans.

Criticism against the FSA has been directed chiefly against its allegedly socialistic experiments, such as its collective farms, and against what is charged to be loose and costly administration. Friends of the FSA, however, say this criticism springs largely from the Southern planter's fear of losing his cheap labor through the rehabilitation program.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, as the principal critic, denies this charge and also the assertion that it wants to see the FSA abolished. Its position is stated in a cartoon in a Farm Bureau publication. The picture shows a farmer checking over eight points in an alleged FSA program. Four of them he marks "o. k." these are: rehabilitation of deserving farmers; saving farmers from foreclosure; helping deserving tenants become owners; and raising standards of living. But he has marked out with black lines four other items on the program, items which are actually the Farm Bureau's charges against the FSA.

The farmer is opposed, he indicates with his pencil, to high pressuring of clients and misuse of grants; to organizing unneeded co-operatives; to collective farming projects; and to an alleged policy of obtaining Federal title to as much land as possible.

Warm supporters of the FSA might be found who would agree with this critic. The month's Harper's Magazine prints an article by a friends of the FSA, Oren Stephens, which is as critical of the FSA on some of these points as is the Farm Bureau.

The fact appears to be that the FSA has been much more successful in some of its activities in some states than in others.

The Farm Bureau indicates this fact in noting that its members in different parts of the country hold different views on the subject, depending largely on their own state's experience with the FSA. In Iowa and Illinois, it is regarded as having won many friends among Farm Bureau people as well as other farmers. But the Bureau's southern planter members, including in this group its President, Edward A. O'Neal, point to collective farm experiments in their region and note its failure. The great need at the present time, many observers believe, is for a study of the whole matter without political or economic bias.

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SLOW leaks caused by nails, tacks, bad valves, etc., can exist long before the tire actually fails on the road. But such tires waste rubber by running "soft," and finally produce "flats" that need not happen. Just replacing lost air once a week is not enough. A recent check of over 2000 cars showed that nearly three-quarters of them needed air in one or more tires. Slow leaks can be spotted, and the trouble fixed nine times out of ten before the tire goes flat.

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Women's Activities: Aims of P. E. O.

"We never expect to have the largest school for girls in the country, but we always expect to have a school whose standards are among the highest."

The aims of the P. E. O. for Cottey Junior College, which it maintains in Nevada, Mo., were thus defined yesterday by Mrs. J. W. Walker, President of the Supreme Chapter, who is attending the two-day session of the Massachusetts State Chapter at the University Club. There are at present just 156 girls at Cottey but the fact that a large percentage of them are scholarship students who are being sponsored by P. E. O. chapters in all parts of the country, means that they comprise largely a selected student body, she said.

What Letters Signify

The purpose for which P. E. O. was founded in 1869, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was to provide educational opportunities for girls.

The three letters which it uses as a name signify this aim. In 1907, an educational fund was established from which scholarship loans were made and in 1927, Virginia Cottey Stockard, who was a member of the organization, turned over to it the school she had founded.

Mrs. Walker left her home in Helena, Mont., March 21, for Kansas City Mo., where she attended an executive meeting and also a session of the trustees of the college, on which she reported in her address to the Massachusetts membership yesterday. She has since been on a tour of the East, visiting state chapters.

Chapters in all states in the Union not only send girls to Cottey College, but also provide scholarship funds for those who desire to attend other schools, said Mrs. Walker, telling of the work of the P. E. O. The women keep in touch with the students, taking a friendly interest in their progress, and this often is as important to them as the financial assistance, the P. E. O.'s believe.

Active in War Work

In addition to the educational work P. E. O. carries on, it has been active in every community where there are chapters, said Mrs. Walker, in war work. It has just presented to the American Red Cross two mobile disaster units to be used overseas. "And this is only a beginning," Mrs. Walker declared. "There will be many more substantial contributions to come."

Boston has 12 chapters, with a membership of 300. The local chapters are always designated by letters of the alphabet, taken in order as the new chapters are formed. When there are more than 26 chapters in a given area, they double up the letters, becoming Chapter AA and so forth.

Mrs. Richard Benson of Boston is President of the Massachusetts State Chapter. The convention opened yesterday with business sessions in the morning and afternoon and a dinner last night at which Mrs. Walker was guest of honor.

The following state officers for 1943-44 were installed at this afternoon's session: President, Mrs. Vallie F. Owens of Belmont; First Vice-President, Mrs. Lucy C. Dickey, Belmont; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Paulina A. Stearns, Arlington; Organizer, Mrs. Esther B. Card, Arlington; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Irene J. Sloanaker, Belmont Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Ditmore, Newton Center; Treasurer, Miss Cora E. MacKenzie, Auburndale.

By a Staff Photographer

Attending P. E. O. Convention

Mrs. Richard Benson, left, President of the Massachusetts Chapter of the P. E. O. Sisterhood, and Mrs. J. W. Walker of Helena, Mont., President of the Supreme Chapter.

C. I. O. to Stress Pay Inequalities

Objecting to President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order against inflation which knocked out 1,500 of 1,800 pending applications for wage increases in New England, unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in this region will continue to present cases of inequities and inequalities in pay to the War Labor Board, according to decision of a regional conference here held yesterday.

The conference called for every effort to re-establish the right of the War Labor Board to pass on such pay adjustments, which are based on differences between comparable plants in a given area.

SPRING MEMBERSHIP
3 MONTHS $6.00
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Waves Find All Is Shipshape 'Aboard' the Hotel Victoria

Thanks to Lieut. Commander William M. Cashin, the Hotel Victoria was remarkably shipshape, when 522 Waves "came aboard" 72 hours ago, said Lieut (jg) Carol Densmore, in an interview. She is the Senior Women's Reserve Officer in charge of the "Seamen" here for a training period of 12 weeks.

After their indoctrination at Hunter College, New York City, the young women, who come from all parts of the United States, habitually refer to the hotel corridors as decks, their beds as bunks, and the stairs as ladders. They stow their gear away in lockers, and when they "go ashore" on their afternoon off it usually means a trip to a movie downtown, or a look at the stores, or a visit to the hairdresser. Six days a week they study, from eight to four-thirty, at the Bryant and Stratton School and Burdett College. They have one afternoon of liberty, in addition to Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Boston, said Lieutenant Densmore, had already made a very favorable impression on the girls, whose age average is 24. Almost without exception, she has found the Waves in training to be thoroughly satisfied that they are making their best contribution to the war effort in the way they have chosen. While an officers' group is in training at Radcliffe College, it is "enlisted women" who are being prepared at the Hotel Victoria, and such women, properly trained, said Lieutenant Densmore, are the key to the Women's Reserve program. This particular group is learning store-keeping.

Lieutenant Densmore is a native of Newton, Mass., and taught school for four years in Cincinnati, Ohio. As a graduate of Wellesley College, she was naturally interested in the appointment of Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, last summer, and felt that whatever she headed must be of considerable importance. She was one of the first to report for training, at Smith College, and was commissioned as an Ensign on Aug. 27, 1942, Receiving her promotion as Lieutenant (jg) on April 2 of this year.

Brookline Women Plan Organization

Organization plans will be discussed at the next meeting of the Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters, Wednesday, April 28, in the lecture hall of the Brookline Public Library at 3 p. m. What type of organization is preferred and what it should seek to accomplish are the questions to be decided. At the request of those attending the last meeting, the entire time will be devoted to their consideration, before a vote is taken.

In order that the vote may be based on an understanding of the various possibilities, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President of the Massachusetts League, will outline the work and aims of the League. An example of what the League could do in Brookline will be given by Mrs. Thomas Hale Ham, who will present a report on a preliminary survey she has made of the examination for admission to kindergartens in Brookline.

The Steering Committee for the Brookline Unit includes: Mrs. Herbert B. Ehemann, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Fred J. Driscoll, Mrs. Palmer Putnam, Mrs. Gordon Hall, Mrs. Nelson Warner, and Mrs. Joseph Goldman.

William R. Hedge

William R. Hedge, of Boston, President of the Boston Insurance Company, who passed on Sunday, served virtually an entire business career in fire insurance.

Heading the Boston Insurance Company for more than 30 years, Mr. Hedge was also President of the Old Colony Insurance Company, and a member of the Board of Governors of the New England Fire Insurance Rating Association. A native of Plymouth, Mass., Mr. Hedge received his schooling there and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1896.

Co-operative Banks To Hold a One-Day Spring Conference

The part that housing will play in taking up the unemployment slack after the war will keynote the annual, one-day Spring conference of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League at the Hotel Statler, tomorrow.

Announcement of the meeting was made today by Roger W. Nutt, president of the League, following a poll of its 181 Massachusetts members on the issue of holding the conference on schedule or eliminating it due to the exigencies of war. Five out of every six members felt that the housing crisis and wartime research warranted a get-together, even though the usual three-day Spring conference should be cut to one.

Lively discussions of modern housing trends, the promise of prefabrication under the stimulus of war and the part that plastics, glass, plywood, light metals and other materials will play in post-war construction will punctuate the two sessions of the conference, one at 2 p. m., the other a dinner meeting at 6:30 p. m.

George W. Leadbetter

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 30 (AP)—George W. Leadbetter, who passed on yesterday, held various posts in Maine's State government for almost 40 years.

Retired only a few weeks ago as Commisisoner of Institutions, Mr. Leadbetter had also been Commissioner of Health and Welfare and Messenger to the Governor and Council. The veteran State officer was about to retire as Messenger to the Governor and Council, a post he had held continuously since 1905.

In his capacity as Messenger, Mr. Leadbetter conducted for many years the greater part of the State's charitable work, and when the administrative code of 1932 created the Health and Welfare Department, he became Commissioner. In 1939 the Legislature decided to partition the ever-growing department he had headed seven years and Mr. Leadbetter was made Commissioner of Institutional Service.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—For British boys and girls in Canada and the U. S. A. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSO, 11.69 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—5:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan Episodes. YVARN, 6.26 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Talk: George Blake. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Commenta in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Theatre. "Yesterday and Tomorrow." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.8m.; GRX, 9.58 meg., 30.9 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.8 m.; GRX, 9.58 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 6.82 meg., 31 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.58 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

N.E. Telephone Company Seeks To Annul FCC Pension Order

Seeking to retain its present method of financing employee pensions, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company today filed a complaint in Federal District Court here asking annulment of a Federal Communications Commission order which had directed a change in method. The legal action may be a test for other pensions systems throughout the country.

The complaint alleges that the Commission ruled that certain payments to the pension fund of the Company in 1942 were not current expense, as was listed by the Company. The amount disallowed by the Commission was $998,874 out of a total of $2,957,143 paid into the fund in 1942, the complaint said.

Disallowed payments are necessary, the complaint alleges, to provide for future pensions at the established schedules. The Commission "erroneously concluded" that the disallowed payment in 1942 was not current expense but was a part of the cost of operation allocable to prior years, the complaint set forth.

Determination of this issue is expected to be a test case for the whole country, as other large corporations are said to allocate a considerable sum annually to build up a pension fund although the work for which the pension is to be given may have been done several years before the pension plan was adopted. Seven companies of the Bell system throughout the nation were requested by the Commission to eliminate additional charges from their operating expense account, the complaint specified.

In the local case, the etelephone Company bears the entire cost of the pension, the Complain set forth. In 1942, it employed more than 22,000 and had a total payroll of more than $42,000,000 it was disclosed. Its pension plan "provides for orderly retirement of superannuated employees thereby lowering cost and increasing efficiency of the plaintiff's telephone service with resulting benefits to the public" and insures a considerable degree of security to its employees, the Company said.

The Commission's order jeopardizes continuance of the plaintiff's pension plan, is arbitrarary and capricious, contrary to law, and in making it the Commission exceeded its statutory authority, the complaint declared.

Attorney John J. Burns, former Massachusetts Superior Court Judge, represents the Company in the action, which seeks temporary interlocutory and permanent injunctions against enforcement of the order of the Commission, as well as a decree vacating, setting aside, suspending, and annulling the order.

Under the procedure applicable to cases of this type, it was pointed out, the action will be heard by a three-judge court consisting of one District Court judge, one Circuit Court judge, and one other Federal Judge.

The pension plan has been in effect 30 years and by Dec. 31, 1942, the Fund had grown to $22,173,439.

Dr. Harold C. Jaquith

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., April 20 (AP)—Dr. Harold C. Jaquith, who passed on here today, was former President of Illinois College and for several years Director of Near East Relief in the Constantinople-Athens area. He had been working as educational consultant for the State Office of Price Administration, on leave from his post as Provost and Dean of Freshmen at Trinity College, Hartford.

A native of Nashua, N. H., Dr. Jaquith served from 1912 to 1917 as assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New York, and in 1917 was named Assistant Secretary of the Near East Relief, becoming Managing Director in 1920 and Associate General Secretary in 1927. The following year he became President of Illinois College and remained there until 1938 when he came to Trinity.

Bill for Taxation Of Bank Deposits Fails of Approval

A bill providing for repeal of the State tax on gasoline, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and meals, and substituting in their place a two per cent tax on all money in deposit in banks and Trust Companies in Massachusetts was reported unfavorably today by the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

The committee reported that the bill, which was filed on petition of William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, should be referred to the next General Court.

Meanwhile, a number of Representatives appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today to support a bill to eliminate poll taxes for men in the armed services.

They cited instances of soldiers now serving in North Africa or the Solomons whose families were asked to their poll taxes.

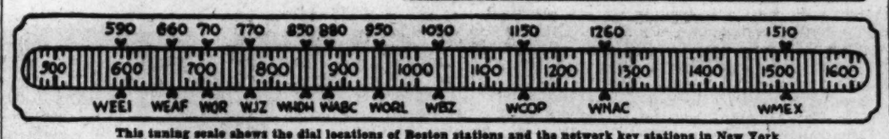
Representative Alyce Schlapt (R) of Methuen asked the Committee to report separately a bill which she sponsored that would enable persons over 70 years of age to be freed from paying further poll taxes without filing an abatement yearly.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs...	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Washington-Philadelphia	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	WHDH Studio Musicale.	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	baseball game; tele-	Popular Music
3:30 What's Date? Post.	WHDH Studio Musicale.	'Pepper Young's Family'	graphic reports	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Washington-Philadelphia	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00 Ella'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch..	baseball game; tele-	Frankie Masters' Orch..
4:15 Across Caribbean"..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	graphic reports	Ella Fitzgerald, songs.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Washington-Philadelphia	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	baseball game	Freddie Slack's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sheelah Carter...	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies..	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Highway Patrol": dr...	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics: music..
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news.	Alec Templeton; Fighting	Music; M. Janice, songs.	News from Abroad	Hal Kemp's Orchestra..
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Star Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Treasury Star Parade..	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Just for Fun"; songs;	"Confidentially Yours" .	Irene Dunne, songs
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	"You and the War"	Rakov's Orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	'Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Feirchild's Orch.	Velma Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson, Monty	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Dramatic sketch
8:45 Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program; Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials..	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense": drama.	Jan Garber's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"This Is Our Enemy":	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense": drama.	Orch.; Short Mystery.	Fibber McGee and Molly	dramatization	Variety Hour; Music
10:00 "Jazz Laboratory".	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news.	News; Defense talk
10:15 "Jazz Laboratory".	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Andre Kostelanetz Music
10:30 Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:00 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
11:15 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt; Or.	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt; Or.	President Roosevelt
11:30 Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45 Choral Ensemble	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Ton o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 Home Town Parade	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; drama.	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00 News of the World.	Martin Agronesky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama...	Musical Toast	"George a Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore: News.	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers.	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Porisecue.	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food.	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade.	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson.	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama.	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Inquisitor": sketch.	Over To Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Melody for Mediation.
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: va-	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews.	"David Harum": sketch.	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; speakers.	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Command for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacRush, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	Sunnya, Days: music	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Victory Gardens	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup,	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Parent-Teachers Forum.	Guiding Light; drama.	Sports Program	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Braves - Phila-	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	delphia baseball game.	Popular Music
3:30 What's Date? Post.	Studio Musicale	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves - Phila-	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	delphia baseball game.	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00 Ella'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Boston Braves - Phila-	Harry James' Orchestra
4:15 London Bilts: talks	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	delphia baseball game.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:30 Studio speaker	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Braves - Phila-	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:45 Mountain music	Terry O'Toole, songs	'Young Widder Brown"	delphia baseball game.	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
5:00 Across Caribbean	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Musical Mystery Progr'm
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Hollywood; Music	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz.	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music.
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord.	News from Abroad	Treasury Star Parade.
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets; songs.	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30 Kay Kyser: sketch	The Lone Ranger";	Kay Kyser Melodeers	"California Melodies"	Carswe-Ch'mb'r'n: piano
7:45 "Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry; comments.	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama.	Army-Navy "E" Award.
8:45 Hershell; News	Jim Ameche, narrator.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	Army-Navy "E" Award.
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Handel's
9:15 "Mayor of Town".	"John Freedom"; drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	"Messiah," Volume I.
9:30 Milton Berle: vari-	Lee Brown's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	'Soldiers With Wings';	Classical Album
9:45 ety; orch.; guests.	Orch.; "Short Mystery".	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album; News
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	Local Sports
10:15 Master Music	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 Morton Gould's Or.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Chicago; Hillngton	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30 News; Wm. Shirer.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

A Portrait by Egone

Egone Photo

Boston Camera Artist Exhibits Work

Photographic portraits and landscape studies by Egone, internationally known camera artist, are now being shown at the Copley Society Galleries, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Among them is the portrait of a child, shown above.

Boston Camera Artist Wins Wide Recognition for Works

While most amateur photographers take pictures for solely their own pleasure, and professional photographers are obliged to satisfy their customers, Egone, internationally known camera artist, who is now exhibiting his art photographs at the Copley Society of Boston, combines both pleasure and satisfaction.

As an artist, he naturally wants to do his work as he likes it. However, he has succeeded in pleasing his clients, too. While many photographers rely on extensive retouching to flatter a model, Egone, on the contrary, applies very little retouching, reaching his goal by putting all his attention on the sitting, skillful setting of lights, and a careful study of the best expressions. In this way, he obtains characteristic and flattering results.

C. J. S. Egone fled Fascist Italy about three and one-half years ago, and established himself in Boston. The current exhibit is his 15th personal showing in the United States, and included with the portraits and landscapes are a number of patriotic compositions. Egone was the only Massachusetts photographer to win three prizes in the recent nation-wide Red Cross photographic contest.

Special Stamps For Shoes Issued

Special Shoe Stamps are ready today at all Massachusetts War Price and Rationing Boards for those eligible to buy more than the one pair of shoes permitted on ration coupon 17, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, announced.

The stamps, known as "SSS" stamps, are gray in color and supersede the shoe purchase certificates which have been issued up to now.

Among those who may apply for extra shoe rations, with some hope of getting them, are Red Cross workers, war correspondents, and others going abroad who must buy advance supplies of shoes; war workers who need safety shoes in addition to their street footgear; those who have spent their regular coupon for what turned out to be defective shoes; and those few who for some reason or other are unable to obtain War Ration Book 1.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Nacle Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Ice Cubes & Margaret."
4:45 p. m.—Len Salvo, organist.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Fraser Hunt, news dommemt.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news
10:45 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Roosevelt On the Radio Tonight at 11

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt will speak tonight at 11 o'cock on all stations, CBS-WEEI; BLUE-WHDH; NBC-WBZ; MBS-WNAC; WMEX.

Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, and Representative Louis C. Rabaut (D) of Michigan discuss "Price Fixing and the Cost of Living" on Congress Speaks, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, under the direction of G. Wallace Woodworth, will be heard on Invitation to Music. The ensemble, radiocasting from the Germanic Museum, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, sings Randall Thompson's "Alleluia," Allegri's "Miserere" and two songs by Bela Bartok—"Don't Leave Me" and "Only Tell Me." The chorus sings three selections from Irving G. Fine's incidental music to "Alice in Wonderland," with Marjorie Rice as soprano soloist. The program also includes two Masonic choruses by Mozart, "Laut Verkunde Unsre Freude" and "Lasst Uns Mit Geschlungnen Handen," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Sibelius' "Pélleas and Mélisande," a suite for small orchestra from the incidental music to Maurice Maeterlinck's play, will be performed by Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Three authors, Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, Helen Reilly, and Emily Kimbrough, will meet their publishers, Ray Bond, Bennett Cerf, and Tom Coward on Walter O'Keefe's Quiz Program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Wednesday

Wendell L. Willkie and the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, British Minister of Home Security, will be heard in a two-way discussion in connection with the "London Blitz" exhibition at Freedom House. The subject of both speakers is "We Had Failed Unless We Had Believed," CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

Motor Transport Driver Training In Schools Urged

Courses to train Massachusetts youths in driving military motor transports are urged in all Bay State high schools and colleges today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The Registrar said the request had come from the United States Army which had disclosed a need for 2,000,000 soldiers trained in motor transport duties.

"The Army and the United States Office of Education agree that considerable time can be saved in the driver training of youths inducted from high schools and colleges if preliminary class room instruction in fundamentals, including the rules of the road, vehicle mechanisms, and map reading is given by all schools," Mr. Goodwin said.

Marking Is Urged For Raid Shelters

Asserting that "an unmarked air-raid shelter is as good as no shelter at all," Joseph M. Loughlin, New England civilian defense chief, charged today that many New England communities have no officially marked air-raid shelters.

Citing the danger of crowding in glass-enclosed vestibules during practice or real air-raid alarms, Mr. Loughlin declared "the marking of shelters is an obligation of the community that may well prevent death and injury to its citizens."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Wednesday, April 21
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

We give your suit Individual Attention

There's a difference in suit cleansing that you will probably never fully realize until you have Bailey's cleanse and press a suit for you. And there's more to it than cleansing and pressing—we sew tiny rips, brush out the cuffs (oh yes, many suits still have them), pockets, and inside seams. You'll thoroughly enjoy putting on and wearing a Bailey's-cleansed suit.

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
BOSTON

N.E. Fuel Oil Picture Held 'Encouraging'

Emphatic assurance was given New England oil men today by Major Joseph E. Keller, Liaison Office of the War Department to the Office of Defense Transportation, that "every drop of oil that can get to New England this year will get there."

He declared further that the fuel oil picture for next winter in New England looked "decidedly encouraging" but warned that the prospects are entirely dependent upon military demands, which he described as unpredictable.

Speaking at the 20th annual convention and war conference of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, which began a two-day session at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this afternoon, Major Keller pointed out that during the "week of Pearl Harbor" only 70,000 barrels of petroleum daily were being transported east by rail. Today the figure is 900,000 barrels and will soon be 1,000,000. "It is really a magnificent job the railroads have done," he said.

Trade Barriers

Major Keller is currently engaged in helping iron out the interstate trade barriers that hinder the freest flow of petroleum by tank trucks. He told the meeting that, although many discrepancies and inequalities existed between the States, the War Department and the ODT had both met with good co-operation by State and local governments and were pleased with the progress thus far made.

Difficulties encountered, he said, are represented, for instance by varying maximum sizes of trucks permitted in different States. While the War Production Board is standardizing the tank trucks now permitted to be constructed at 40,000 pounds capacity, one State had a maximum permitted size of 28,000 pounds. Expensive licenses are often required before a tank truck may even pass through a State. In one case this amounted to $900.

Major Keller described to his hearers the various types of containers recently converted to transport oil, which include: railroad box cars equipped with "flexi-tanks" of rubber, cement cars now sealed and water-tight, and steel barges formerly used for grain and other dry cargoes. All these expedients, he said, have aided the volume of petroleum shipments, and he added that a survey made recently by ODT had shown that tank car breakdowns had brought about only a very small percentage of loss.

Recast of Methods

Dr. John W. Frey, special assistant to Ralph K. Davies, the Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, also spoke today, warning the oil men that they were going to have to recast many of the methods to which they have become "wed." "You should be planning," he said, "how you can fulfill your obligations of getting the oil to John Q. Public with the lowest possible expenditure of manpower and material." He urged them not to let an apparently dark future beat them down. He declared that organization changes were going on at present and efforts being made "to give our District Office in New York a greater degree of autonomy and authority so that most of the problems you have had to bring to Washington can be settled in your own bailiwick."

"Fewer men and fewer materials but without a breakdown," he told them, was to be the continuing challenge. He added that the job already done of changing from tanker to overland transportation of oil "is an engineering job that will be recorded among the great accomplishments of this war."

John W. Scott of Buckley & Scott Utilities, Inc., will preside at the luncheon tomorrow at which the speakers will be John Scott, Foreign News Editor of Time Magazine, and Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, Chairman of the "Cole Committee."

A banquet tomorrow evening will conclude the convention. Major J. R. Parten, head of the transportation division of the Petroleum Administration for War, the guest speaker, will discuss petroleum pipe lines.

Fresh Fish Fillets Are Again 'Going West'

By a Staff Photographer

Gordon T. Canning and His Sample Case

The Sales Manager of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company displays his wares in a case specially made to carry cracked ice, and used by a limited number of Boston fish salesmen in introducing fresh haddock fillets throughout the Middle West and South.

Because supplies of frozen fish are virtually exhausted and price ceilings are too low to permit freezers to replenish their supplies at a profit, heavy shipments of fresh fish are going to buyers in midwestern United States, where frozen fish formerly predominated.

Reversal of a market trend that in recent years developed huge outlets for frozen fish far from salt water is reminiscent of the "invasion" of distant markets by Boston producers and wholesalers some years ago, when heavy shipments of fresh fish, well iced, were moved by fast express schedules from the Boston Fish Pier in refrigerated railroad cars.

Today Boston wholesalers are shipping fresh fish once again as far west as Denver, Colo., and as far south as Houston, Texas.

Since frozen fish became noticeable scarce the demand on the available supply of fresh fish was broadened by that and other factors, such as the smaller production due to loss of trawlers taken by the Government for war work. Then, again, the shortage of meat and rationing program turned many additional buyers to sea food.

Sharp Contrast

Present scarcity of frozen fish constitutes a sharp contrast to conditions shortly after the end of the First World War when Boston dealers found themselves overstocked with frozen fish. Millions of pounds were shipped West and sold direct to consumers from refrigerator cars by the aid of full-page advertisements in newspapers of the respective communities.

Varieties shipped out of Boston included sardines, herring, cusk, hake, mackerel, cod, yellow tail flounders, pillock, and whale meat. Pollock proved the best seller.

Haddock were not too plentiful but sold well, and cod—synonymous with Boston, "the home of the cod and the bean"—bought forth complaints of its odor when being cooked. Western dealers thought of all cod in terms of old-fashioned salt cod.

Then came one of the most radical changes in the history of the industry, introduction of fillets or solid, clear fish, practically without bones, and ready for the frying pan.

One of the small group of pioneers that "put over" the fillet idea—men who "blazed the trail" for development of what is probably the greatest innovation in the marketing phase of the industry—is Gordon T. Canning, sales manager of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., of Boston.

Romance of Industry

His recollections of carrying fresh fish samples on ice in a drummers' case among country general stores, hardware stores, restaurants and grocery stores in an effort to introduce and build up a demand for haddock fillets discloses an unusual romance of industry.

About 18 years ago, said Mr. Canning in an interview today, haddock fillets were offered to East Coast towns. Dealers showed little interest in the new "processed" fish, so a small group of brave men took Horace Greeley's advice and "went West." Mr. Canning was one of them.

It became necessary to carry samples in a special metal "can within a can "which was secured to the rear trunk compartment of the motor cars of that day, with ice in the first can and fish in the inner one. A sample case, specially prepared, had heavy felt lining and metal sections, the lower one for cracked ice and the upper for display of the fish. It closed like any salesman's case. A sample of fish would be "shown" to a few potential buyers and then given to one of them and a new sample taken from the tin in the rear of the car.

Fresh samples were shipped by express from Boston and picked up by pre-arrangement at various cities along the route the salesman followed.

A drain from the ice compartment of the tin in the rear of the car allowed the melted ice to drip into the street. And thereon hangs a tale.

Alert Police

It was during the days of Prohibition. Mr. Canning recalls being stopped countless times by alert police who were suspicious of anything leaking from a car. They searched the vehicle for possible liquor contraband "When iced fish were found, were their faces red!" chuckled Mr. Canning today.

When approaching a prospect, the sample case would be opened and a piece of solid fish would be displayed, without scales, fins, head, tail or bones. It looked about as unlike fish as anything imaginable, said Mr. Canning.

"Fish dealers frowned on the idea, evidently thinking it did not look enough like fish to sell. So new channels of distribution became necessary. Meat stores, grocery purveyors, general stores, hardware dealers and even 5 and 10 cent stores were contacted and soon direct shipments of 20 to 1,000 pounds were being shipped direct from Boston by express.

Fish dealers began to take cognizance of the potential loss of business they were rapidly allowing to slip through their fingers, and started using fillets in their own stock in trade.

Business Built Up

A substantial business in fresh fish was built up far inland from the seashore due to efficient transportation by railroads. Then came the modern quick-freezing methods and frozen fillets, opening up new fields for exploitation. Pioneer work began all over again. Wagon distributors, meat packers, mayonnaise distributors and other sellers that covered small towns over the country began selling frozen fish along with other items. Soon a market was established from coast to coast, and many were being shipped to Hawaii, said Mr. Canning.

Training of Waacs Under Way As First Group Reaches Devens

War Activities in New England

"Processing" of the first contingent of Waacs to be trained in New England was under way today at Fort Devens where 59 volunteers yesterday began the stream of 1,650 a week to build up an enrollment of 10,000 for the nation's Fourth WAAC Training Center.

Arriving in gay civilian clothes, the women are being put into khaki and then into companies this week, to begin their four weeks of basic course next week.

On completion the women will be assigned throughout Army establishments at home and abroad to relieve soldiers for active duty, although some Waacs will be sent on to specialist and officer-candidate schools for further training.

On May 24, the number of recruits is to be cut to 1,515 a week. At that time a Cooks and Bakers School will be started, to train 115 auxiliaries a week for mess halls everywhere. Already, the first 16 Waac cooks, graduates of the special school at Fort Des Moines, are at work at Devens.

A motor transport school will also be set up at Devens at a later date, for many auxiliaries to go into that field.

Celebration of May 14 as the first anniversary of the passage of Congressional legislation setting up the Waac will include a parade and social functions, according to Col. William H. Craig, Commandant of the Training Center.

'E' Award

Men and women of the Boston Works of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., today received lapel pins with an "E" for excellence, when their plant received the Army-Navy "E" for outstanding war production, in ceremonies this afternoon at Boston Arena.

Ack-Ack Chief

Maj.-Gen. Joseph A. Green, Commander of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Command, has just completed an intensive inspection of the Camp Edwards Anti-Aircraft Training Center and its firing points on Cape Cod, it was announced today.

The Commander and his party witnessed firing of 90 mm, 40 mm, and .50-caliber guns by the 738th Coast Artillery and 204th Coast Artillery, both anti-aircraft units in bivouacs on the Cape.

Tough Tuftian

Charles Brown Graves, who graduated from Tufts Engineering School in 1897, has just received sailing orders out of New York as Second Engineer, it was disclosed today in a Tufts announcement saying the 18-38 age group is "not the only age group that can aid the war effort."

Mr. Graves enlisted in the Navy in 1898, serving in the Spanish American War.

Twenty-one years later, he saw overseas action in another branch of the armed service, this time as a captain with the Army Engineers, stationed at St. Nazaire, on the French Coast, and elsewhere.

From his home in Marblehead Mr. Graves recently took examinations in the United States Maritime Service which has just ordered him to duty.

Between wars, his engineering career took him on civilian duty to Brazil, Nova Scotia, and Mexico, and he also served on a commission to settle the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute in South America.

Free Maps

Showing air fields, Navy bases, and Army camps in the United States, free maps are available at offices of the Union Pacific Railroad, it was disclosed today by C. J. Collins, General Passenger Traffic Manager of the system. Approved by the Army and Navy, the colored folder opens to 17 by 31 inches. On the reverse of the map is a list designating the nearest railroad station and the post-office address of each military establishment.

O. C. S. Down Under

In the first Officer Candidate School class to be held by the American Army in the Southwest Pacific area were 51 New England men among the 387 who have just become second lieutenants.

Of the 477 who began the three-month course, only one was "broken" in disciplinary action, the rest rejected because they were found not to have officer qualifications in the grind of 12 to 16 hours a day of study and training.

Drawn from forces in Australia and New Guinea, the first class was immediately followed by 500 more candidates. Graduates received commissions in coast artillery, signal corps, chemical warfare, field artillery, air corps, engineers, military police, adjutant general, infantry, quartermaster ordnance, or transportation.

Worcester County Art to Be Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20—Painting, sculpture and crafts by artists of Worcester County will be shown in an exhibition at the Worcester Art Museum opening on May 15 and continuing through June 27. All entries must be submitted by May 1. Objects will be selected by a jury. Former residents of Worcester County as well as those now living there are eligible.

On Sunday, May 2, at 4:30 p. m., the Glee Clubs of the Bancroft School and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute will give a concert at the Museum. The public is invited.

The Museum's moving picture series, "The United Nations at War and in Peace," has proved so popular that it will be continued with a group beginning on May 1 and lasting through June 26. The films will be shown every other Saturday at 11:30 a. m. for members and their children; and at 3 p. m. for the general public. The subjects wil lbe science and war, vital materials, life in the armed forces, military action, and the art of war.

New Playground Opens

A new playground for children under 12 years of age has been opened at King and Roxbury streets, Roxbury. Constructed as a part of the municipal program to relieve congested sections of the city, the play space contains a wading pool, sand boxes, swings and horizontal bars. It was built at a cost of $48,000, the funds derived from the income of the George Robert White Trust Fund.

'Two Puppies Like Those, Please'

Be-Kind-to-Animals Posters on Display

Little Judy Greenan of Roxbury asks Eric H. Hansen, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if he can find her two puppies like the ones on the right-hand poster. Mr. Hansen says he will try, and adds that the posters are part of more than 5,000 entered by children in the humane-poster contest sponsored by the Society in connection with "Be Kind to Animals Week."

Garments Worn by Queen Elizabeth To Be Seen at Museum of Fine Arts

The Department of Textiles at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has just arranged a special exhibition of embroideries from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicago. It includes rare examples from European and Near Eastern countries.

Miss McCormick, a daughter of the late Robert Hall McCormick, came to Boston recently for the opening. As the 300 pieces were being arranged in the show cases, under the supervision of Miss Gertrude Townsend, Curator of Textiles, the owner told how the doublet, headdress and gloves, embroidered in gold and silver thread, which she lent to the Museum some time before the exhibition, came into her possession.

They are believed to have been worn by Queen Elizabeth and left as gifts to the family of Sir Roger Wodehouse after visiting them, at Kinberley, Norfolk, in August, 1578. The present Earl of Kimberley pulled them out of his garret for an exhibition in London, and Miss McCormick later had an opportunity to purchase them. She has, in the course of her travels, acquired many choice Queen Anne embroideries, English seventeenth century samplers and needlework of an ecclesiastical type from the Near East, Greece and the Greek islands.

Greek Church embroideries, including embroidered icons of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, are of special interest. Secular objects of Greek origin include dowry needlework of the seventeenth century, curtain and bedspread fragments, costumes and parts of costumes.

Five Men Indicted On Lottery Charge

Seven indictments were returned today against five individuals scheduled to go on trial next Monday on fictitious number pool lottery charges by the Suffolk County grand jury after a brief session.

The indictments today were returned against Domenic Palladino, Joseph Palladino, Luis Hodess, Edward Hotze, and Harry Portnoy. These indictments are substitutions from previous indictments in which the court name of "Richard Roe" was inserted.

Tracy Is Returned To Barnstable Jail On Murder Charge

Harold Tracy, who escaped from Barnstable County Jail April 19, 1941, returned there today in custody of deputies of the United States Marshal's office to face trial for the murder in June, 1940, of Mrs. Clara Smith of Dorchester.

Tracy was brought to Massachusetts yesterday from Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary. He was apprehended last November in Chicago by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was sentenced to the Federal prison on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

The former electrician at the Rice School of the Spoken Word at Edgartown, where the murder of Mrs. Smith occurred, was serving a sentence in the Barnstable jail for carrying a concealed weapon found on his person when questioned at the time of the murder. During the trial of Ralph Huntington Rice, who wass acquited, Tracy was called as a defense witness.

Typewriter Drive Gains Momentum

Boston's drive for typewriters for use by the armed forces moved forward today as 267 machines were released by 38 business firms, banks, and commercial schools. This brings the local drive total to 4,557, or 39 per cent of the assigned quota of 14,286.

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional director of the War Production Board, praised each of the concerns contributing machines for having gone over the top by selling their individual quotas of one out of four machines for war duty.

The Regional WPB Director announced that the campaign in this area is gaining momentum after a slow start. "We are meeting much better response, which I attribute to two new trends," Mr. Wheeler said. "The first is a new public realization that, in spite of the increased paper work load on business, the Army and Navy need writing machines even more. Second, business, having been informed of the Government's release of its own machines is cooperating more fully."

Any office-size machine built since Jan. 1, 1935, is wanted at once for war duty, Mr. Wheeler said. Portables, he explained, do not meet the requirements of the armed forces.

Following is the latest list of quota-making organizations in the typewriter drive:

American Security Company of New York, American Underwriting Corporation, Accident and Casualty Insurance Company, Boston City Club, Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Brookline Federal Savings and Loan Association, Brookline Savings Bank, Brookline Trust Company, Burdett College, Albert H. Curtis & Co., Consolidated Rendering Company, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Dewick & Flanders, East Boston Savings Bank, Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, Fisher Business School, H. Glasser & Son, Glens Falls Indemity Company, Thomas Groom Company, Hardware Mutual Casualty Company, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Liverpool - London Group, Massachusetts Casualty Insurance Company, Markson Bros., Mosely Selective Service, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, J. Mathews Special Agency, Pierce Secretarial School, Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, Pioneer Mutual Insurance Company, Rapids Furniture Company, S. Robert Stone, Inc., Thayer McNeil Company, Thorpe & Martin Company, United States Trust Company, T. D. Whitney Company.

Scheduled air transportation turns millions of additional hours each month into vital war production by saving precious time for essential travelers.

PITTSBURGH
DAYTON • LOS ANGELES
Via Connecting Airline to New York
TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC.
Ticket Office, Parker House Lobby
FOR RESERVATIONS
CAPITOL 4510

★ ★ YOUR WAR BONDS BUY WAR PLANES ★ ★

The TRANSCONTINENTAL TWA Airline

Only War Calls to these cities, please!

Washington
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Detroit
Chicago
New York
Philadelphia
Norfolk
Albany
AND CITIES IN THE
Far South AND
Far West

LONG DISTANCE LINES to points outside New England are heavily overburdened. Yet, as you can understand, these lines must handle all essential war messages promptly.

You can help in this situation. Unless yours is war business . . . use the long distance telephone to points outside New England only in case of extreme urgency.

It will help, too, if you will cancel any non-vital call when you're told that circuits are busy. Just assist us in these ways and we'll furnish prompt service on really urgent messages, even to busy places.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

117 Axis Planes Shot Down in 48-Hour Tunisian Battle

Continued from Page 1

its transports on April 18 and 19 has caused it to change its mind abruptly. There have been many one-sided spectacles in this war, but nothing quite like this.

If the Allies can maintain their present tremendous margin of superiority in the air, the chances of the Axis making a prolonged stand in its Tunisian bridgehead will fade rapidly to the vanishing point.

North Africa:

Nazi Losses Mount In Aerial Combats

The United Nations' offensive against the Axis air-ferry route from Tunisia to Sicily and against warplane nests on both sides of the Sicilian Straits cut down 24 more enemy planes April 19, bringing the 48-hour total to 112, of which 70 were Junkers-52 transports, a communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters announced.

Raising its total on the April 18 battle, when troop-laden German transports tumbled out of the sky like leaves, Allied headquarters said three more enemy fighting planes had been accounted for by American pilots and their RAF and South African allies from the Desert Air Force. This put the total of enemy losses in that single battle at 58 transports and 19 fighters.

The somewhat slackened offensive was continued April 19 against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's ferry route and resulted in the destruction of 12 more Junkers-52s and 8 fighters, the communiqué said.

Four more Axis planes destroyed in other fighting April 19, and 11 in assorted actions April 18, brought the two-day toll to 112.

Against these losses, the communiqué said the Allies had 12 planes missing April 19. Eleven were announced missing the day before, a two-day total of 23.

A Malta communiqué said two Junkers-52s and two Junkers-88 bombers were shot down by Malta Spitfires April 19, and Valletta dispatches said a third Junkers-52 was accounted for by Mosquito bombers from the fortress isle.

In London, it was assumed these five were in addition to the figures of the Allied headquarters communiqué, bringing the two-day total to 73 Axis transports or 117 planes.

This assumption apparently was borne out by Cairo dispatches which said the 12 Junkers-52 transports mentioned in the communiqué were shot down by Allied airmen from the Western Desert Air Force who tore into a formation of 20 of the big planes. Two Italian Savoia-Marchetti 79 Hawks, an Italian Reggiane 2001 fighter, and a number of other planes were shot down and damaged, the dispatch said. It added that one Allied plane was lost in the engagement.

In several other encounters, the desert airmen accounted for a German dive bomber towing a glider, a twin-engined Junkers 88 bomber, and two Messerschmitts, and lost seven more of their own planes.

Not content with blasting the flying freighters out of the air, the dispatch said, Allied airmen in strong force pounded their landing ground at Kourba in Tunisia, dropping bombs among a number of other transports and setting seven fires. Landing grounds at Soliman and Creteville, 19 and 12 miles, respectively, southeast of Tunis, also were bombed April 18.

Bomber Rides Raft Safely to Britain

By the Associated Press

London, April 20

One of the strangest survivors in the Battle of the Atlantic is a Lockheed bomber which has just arrived at a British port on a raft at the end of a towline.

Here's the story as told by Sub-Lieut. A. H. Stimson of the tug Samsonia:

"Pick up bomber adrift on raft," said a radio message to the Samsonia.

The captain grinned, but a lookout soon spotted the Lockheed riding comfortably. It had been lashed to the raft on the deck of a merchantman and broke loose when the ship was torpedoed and sunk.

The Samsonia fixed a line to the raft and three days later steamed into port with the strange tow, undamaged except for a dented nose.

French Beat Back German Assaults

On the ground, the Germans mounted a counterattack in the central sector against French forces holding Oeud Kebir, south of Bou Arada, but the French beat off the assault easily.

The Allied communiqué said there was patrol activity elsewhere, but the fact that news was meager from the land fronts was not taken as an indication no fighting was going on.

The Italian communiqué, recorded by the Associated Press from a Rome broadcast, said there was violent artillery fire along the front, and the Berlin Radio said there was lively activity in which several "local enemy attacks" were turned back.

Well-informed military quarters in London said there was nothing to indicate signs of a wholesale Axis evacuation from Tunis.

In fact, the German counterattack and the scale of the continued air war were taken as indications the Germans were determined to hold the Tunisian bridgehead standing as a guard to the stepping stones to the European mainland.

Bad weather April 19 restricted Allied aerial forays to some extent, but Flying Fortresses found a hole in the clouds to pound the docks and railroad yards at Tunis, and the night-and-day assault on Luftwaffe nests kept going.

American Mitchells and Havocs, escorted by Spitfires, twice blasted La Sebala airdrome, eight miles north of Tunis.

RAF Bisleys and French bombers carried out night attacks on La Marsa airdrome, 10 miles northeast of Tunis on the coast, and also attacked Protville (El Kantara), 14 miles north of Tunis.

Americans in Warhawks accounted for a large part of the success in shooting down 70 Junkers-52s in the past two days. The wreckage of transports and fighters covered the beaches of Northern Tunisia, much as burned debris littered Britain's beaches in 1940.

These night attacks were aided by naval aircraft which dropped flares to light the targets, it was disclosed.

As a result of the round-the-clock attacks, it was said, German and Italian air defenders must stand on a 24-hour basis, which was expected to exact a heavy fatigue toll.

Parachute Attacks Cause Little Damage

Field dispatches from Tunisia said the enemy is waging an unceasing parachute-troop campaign in North Africa.

Parachute troop operations in Holland and Crete were among the war's most spectacular performances. The operations in Tunisia have been so dull and unfruitful they pass almost unnoticed.

But they have been pursued for months and in the aggregate hundreds of parachute troops have come down—and almost every one has been captured.

North African parachute-troop operations, other than those of the Allies in last November's landings, have been carried on almost entirely by Italians and in piecemeal fashion.

According to correspondents, every few nights a planeload of them, usually from 12 to 25, is dropped; sometimes just behind the front and sometimes more than a hundred miles on this side of the line. They carry explosives.

Their assignment, apparently, is to achieve what demolitions they can, then get captured. Their main achievement has been the blowing up of a few unimportant bridges which have been restored rapidly.

Some of them have landed adjacent to airfields and other important installations, but as far as can be determined they have not succeeded in damaging anything as these places are guarded too well by quick-tripper sentinels.

The captures have been made mainly by the French on the basis of information obtained from Arabs. The French have a sliding scale of payments.

By a Staff Artist

Where Military History Was Made

The great German transport armada was bound for Sicily from Tunisia when Allied fighter planes intercepted it and shot down 90 aircraft, including 70 transports. Stars show location of some of the airfields and bases bombed by Allied airmen in the past 48 hours.

Whirlwind bombers attacked shipping in the Channel.

Two aircraft were missing from the night's missions, the News Service said.

The force's big bombers were believed to have remained at their bases during the night.

Britain, meanwhile, enjoyed a raidless night.

A Reuters' report from its correspondent in Zurich, Switzerland, said that about 800 persons were killed in the RAF's massive raid April 16 on the Skoda Works at Pilsen, in German-occupied Czechoslovakia.

Testimony to the destruction sown by RAF bombers in the operation, described by the Air Ministry as the biggest night raid of the year when coupled with the simultaneous attacks on Ludwigshaven and Mannheim, was given in the report, which said that everything within an area of 50 acres appears to have been destroyed.

German experts, it was said, estimated it would take from three to five months to get the Skoda works running again, and then only on a restricted scale.

Continent:

Radios Sign Off As RAF Begins Raid

The Luxemburg Radio went off the air, Reuters reported, indicating that Allied bombers might be observing Adolf Hitler's birthday by a daylight bombing of European targets.

The main Danish radio station at Kalundborg also went off the air at about 12:30 p. m.

British light bombers and fighters struck again April 19 at the German transport system over a big stretch of Occupied Europe and Germany.

The British Air Ministry News Service said the RAF's lighter ships ranged against Nazi rail lines and roads from Brittany, through Northern France and Holland, and into Northwestern Germany, and combined to down 17 enemy planes since April 19.

It was not explained whether the Germans were reinforcing their army by sea through Novorossisk or were bringing troops in from the Crimea over the Kerch Strait—two avenues into the Kuban still held by the Nazis.

The Kuban battlefront is about 46 miles wide as the crow flies, but the line swerves in and out and the front probably totals almost 90 miles. Most of the area is a sea of mud through which Russian troops under Col. Gen. Ivan Maslennikov are battling.

Russia:

German Attacks Grow in Kuban Delta

Moscow dispatches said large-scale German attacks have increased in the Kuban Delta area of the Black Sea coast. Other reports said the Germans had attained numerical superiority in some places, but despite the weight of their attacks, they appeared to have gained neither any major success nor any new territory.

Sharp midnight assaults, supported by a squadron of tanks, gave them a wedge in Soviet positions in an undisclosed sector, but the Russians said they had thrown out the Germans. The Germans lost 400 men in one sector, said the Soviet communiqué.

Nazi attacks were mounted from near the Sea of Azov to the heights of Novorossisk, and the German Air Force continued to lend ground troops heavy support. The Germans were met, however, by determined Russian air resistance and effective antiartillery fire, which

South Pacific:

Allied Bombers Hit Japanese Bases

In the Southwest Pacific, Allied bombers, operating singly, attacked Japanese airdromes in New Guinea and New Britain on April 19 and bombed a small ship in the Tanimbar Island area.

It was the second successive day of unusually light aerial activity.

Further details on the previously reported raid by Mitchell bombers on the Netherlands Timor capital of Koepang were disclosed in a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia. Hudson bombers, which remained over the target for more than half an hour, also took part in the raid. Returning fliers said fires started in the town could be seen 30 miles away.

Airdromes attacked included Hollandia in Netherlands New Guinea; Gasmata and Cape Gloucester in New Britain; and Lae and Finschhafen in New Guinea. Each mission was carried out by a single Liberator, or Mitchell bomber, or Catalina flying boat.

Considerable building activity has been observed at the Hollandia airdrome recently.

Atlantic:

Planes Sink U-Boats In Four-Day Battle

Allied planes helping to defend two important convoys probably destroyed five Axis submarines and seriously damaged many others in a four-day running battle with a U-boat pack in the Atlantic in mid-March, the British Air Ministry News Service announced.

Flying Fortresses, Liberators, and Sunderlands attached to the Coastal Command took up the defense of the convoys as soon as they came within range of the British coast and sharply reduced the scale of the wolf-pack attacks, though an unspecified number of Allied ships were lost, the announcement disclosed.

A wide-ranging patrol plane sighted six submarines and attacked three within an hour, and other scouting craft several times saw two or three submarines at a time, the announcement added.

In Burma:

British Ambush Japanese Force

While British fliers continued to rake Japanese ground positions in low-level attacks, land forces in Burma drew a Japanese force of 200 into an ambush in the Mayu Peninsula April 19, killing 25 and wounding many more, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi, India, said.

A United States communiqué said several formations of American Liberator bombers kindled new fires and spread great destruction in the Burma supply port of Rangoon, already virtually denied to the Japanese by previous attacks, while other United States planes knocked out railroad bridges.

Appeal to U. S. Public Opinion Decried by Australian Leader

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 20—Today in the Melbourne Herald, Sir Keith Murdock, Australian newspaper owner and one of the most powerful voices in the Commonwealth, threw some calm sober words into the whirlpool of "help for the Southwest Pacific" controversy.

"It is a great pity," he wrote, "that Australia's cause is the subject of so many shouts. Clamor does not help military decision. The appeal to public opinion above the heads of the President of the United States and his military advisers must finally do us harm. The public on second thought, thinks of us as frightened; and great men, sticking quietly to their duty and giving us what they think is just and right, carry with them on through the following months the unpleasant feeling of dislike and contempt."

Effect Within Nation

Referring to the effects on people of this country, Sir Keith said: "This country unhappily is becoming so accustomed to alarms, threats and hectorings that, in plain truth, it has become disbelieving. Particularly are the people puzzled by the emphasis laid on frequent destructions of the Japanese and contradictions implicit in descriptions of great victories and emphatic reiterations of imminent dangers of invasion."

"Apart from the question of the number of planes to be allocated to this front, there is a strong desire in Australia for provision of more first-class combat machines for their own flying men.

"Australia's pilots have proved themselves second to none on every battle front. There are now in this country few well-equipped Australian squadrons flying American Kittyhawks, Airacobras, and British Spitfires, and Beaufighters. For the most part, however, Australian fliers, of whom there are hundreds trained and experienced, have to make do with second best or none at all."

Mid-Ocean Paradox

As Sir Keith puts it, "is it not inevitable that Australia should be sorrowful that their best pilot-sons go forth to fight abroad only to pass in mid-ocean those American reinforcements which come with their own machines? The facts are that American-Australian squadrons have done superlatively well, particularly since General Kenney brought down the average height at which American big bombers — and even now for Fortresses—the type of low-level bombing first used by the British in the Mediterranean and called "skipbombing." I pay my tribute with fervor and without stint to American flying men. They have undertaken all this hard and dangerous work."

Australia's main anxiety, now that its call for allocation of planes to this country is being fully aired, is that its desire to have modern, first-class combat machines allocated for Australian flyers' own use will not be overlooked.

Multimillion Voltage Held a Possibility

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—A natural scientist, speaking at the formal opening of the University of Rochester's million-volt X-ray laboratory which he designed, predicted eventual construction of equipment that will generate multimillion voltages.

"We see no barrier to the extension of our present design to considerably higher voltages," Dr. E. E. Charlton of the General Electric Research Laboratories said in a prepared address.

"Just as million volt-rays have proved so much more advantageous than those of the quarter-million volt formerly used, so it may reasonably be hoped for still further advantages as we progress into the multimillion volt field."

He disclosed experiments are now under way on an electronic accelerator through which X-rays of one million to 100 million volts may be generated.

European Churchmen Group Appeals for 'Return to God'

Continued from Page 1

whose love embraces all, so that His purpose and law include and secure the welfare of all. We need a vision, in hearts of men and women who are freed from selfishness and greed, of a world ordered according to God's purpose and law.

"We need the spirit of Love, repentance, human beseeching of God to forgive us our past sins and to give us the spirit of forgiveness for wrongs done to ourselves."

Among the Signers

The significance of this appeal resides to a great extent in the unusually large number and variety of religious leaders who signed it. They include: the Rev. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, Church of England; the Rev. Dr. Richard Downey, Archbishop of Liverpool, Roman Catholic; the Rev. Dr. C. W. G. Taylor, Moderator of the Church of Scotland; the Rev. Dr. R. D. Whitehorn, Moderator of the Federal Free Church Council; F. L. Closon, French Secretary for the Interior; the Rev. J. van Dorp, pastor of the Dutch Church; Francis Gabrovsek, the [Roman] Catholic co-operative Union of Slovenia; Germany's Archbishop of Thyateira; the Rev. Toivo Haljunpaa, Finnish pastor; the Rev. Viggo Jensen, pastor of the Danish Church; Tiran Nersoyan, Armenian Orthodox Church; André Philip, French National Commissioner; Michael Polsky, Russian Orthodox Church; the Rev. Marcel Pradervand, minister of the Swiss Church; Z. Ristanovitch, Yugoslavia Orthodox Church; the Rev. Carl Soderberg, rector of the Swedish Church; V. Theokritoff, Russian Orthodox Church, and the Rev. J. Ursin, vicar of the Norwegian Church.

The statement is dated "Palm Sunday, 1943," and concludes with the appeal:

"At this season when all over the world Christians are thinking of the death of Christ in which supremely they see the love of God made manifest, we make this call to all whom we can reach: return to God, set His will before you as a guiding rule of life, submitting yourselves to His law and opening your hearts to His love; 'in His will is our peace.'"

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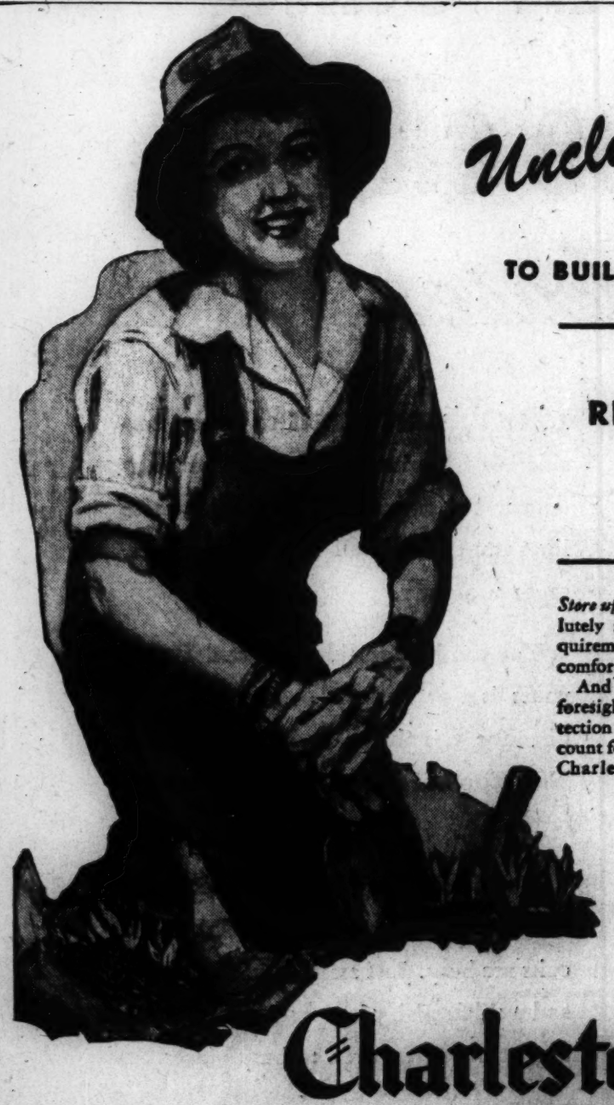
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Canada Faces Hard Task Revising Manpower Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 20—Canada is now compelled to reconsider and revise its manpower policy in the light of unexpected developments in the war. This poses for the Government one of the most difficult jobs of economic management yet undertaken in this country. On the Government's success in meeting the new conditions of this year will depend very largely the maintenance of the war program, the avoidance of unemployment, and the health of the civilian economy.

The most difficult factor is the sudden change in the demand for weapons. The reduction in the United States orders for certain Canadian munitions—their exact identity has not been revealed—means that Canada must divert some of its energies to other production. Already this has resulted in the slowing down of some factories, and the unemployment of some workers during the course of transition from one weapon to another.

The records of the House of Commons show that its members are deeply alarmed over this development as any unemployment, even if it exists only in isolated pockets, is regarded as intolerable in wartime, when the economy in general is desperately short of workers.

Main Question Unanswered

The Government replies that such conditions are unavoidable in a war which never ceases to change its requirements, which now demands more ships and fewer shells, small arms and certain kinds of tanks from Canada. But the Government's reply does not answer the main question posed by the actual figures of Canadian employment today.

Recent studies show clearly that too many workers have found their way into nonessential industries while some of the essential heavy industries have gone short. The most serious shortages of labor exist today in mining, lumbering and agriculture. The output of minerals is far below possible maximum in some lines, particularly coal. The lumber output is highly unsatisfactory, due mainly to a shortage of loggers on the Pacific Coast. Agriculture, which has lost 400,000 workers since the war began, is asked this year to produce the largest crops on record.

The Real Problem

The problem, of course, is not as simple as might appear at first glance. An unemployed person who has found a job in a nonessential industry may be quite unfitted for work in the heavy industries. A hair dresser, for example, will not make a logger or a miner.

The Government's problem is to move the luxury worker into a heavier industry, and then move the present worker into a still heavier industry, and finally to move the miners, loggers and farmers back into their old occupations, which they have left in search of higher industrial wages.

Up to now, Canada has lacked adequate machinery for these adjustments. Its Selective Service organization has never proved adequate for the job in hand, but now that it is in the administrative hands of Arthur MacNamara high hopes are held for its improvement.

Mr. MacNamara starts with the statement that there is a pool of 200,000 experienced farm workers in other industries—apart from farm workers who have joined the fighting services—and he proposes "to sift them out and move them back to the farms."

How this is to be done has not been revealed, but apparently not by drastic compulsion. There is no hint of such measures in the statements of the Government to Parliament. But persuasion can be quickly and individually applied through the selective service system already established, for under it a man must have a government permit before he can move into any job. If it cares to use the existing machinery and the existing law, the Government can distribute workers as it chooses. Mr. MacNamara is evidently relying on the use of persuasion.

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Destroyers of Axis Hopes

Wide World

British Warships in Algiers Harbor

Three of Britain's destroyers ride anchor in the Harbor of Algiers, Algeria, refueling after long hours spent in hunting down Axis convoys in the Mediterranean.

Air Patrol in South Pacific Keeps Allies' Sights on Japan

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the American naval forces in the South Pacific

GUADALCANAL—Dust swirled thickly around Henderson Field as our jeep pulled up under the wing of a camouflaged Lockheed-Hudson bomber. Its twin engines were warming up for a routine patrol mission through the Solomons.

The New Zealand crew of five were at their stations, as we pulled the door open against the slip stream and gingerly seated ourselves on a case of ammunition. The plan raced down the runway and out over the coconut palm groves which line the shore between Koli and Lunga Points, on Tulagi Bay.

Below stretched the now famous Guadalcanal coastline. To the north, on the shore at Tassafaronga, we could see four rusted Japanese transports, bull's eyes scored by American pilots on Nov. 14 as they broke up the last big attempt of the enemy to land reinforcements.

Routine Search

This was to be a regular daily search the pilot explained over the squeeling head sets—nothing as spectacular as a night bombing mission.

Eight times a day Hudson bombers, flown by New Zealand pilots, cover an interlocking network of search routes radiating from the American base in the Solomons. They fly a total of 38 hours a day and cover more than 6,000 miles—a distance roughly equivalent to that from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia.

Originally the searches were organized mainly to report approach of the "Tokyo Express," as the Guadalcanal boys dubbed those once-frequent nightly excursions of Japanese transports and warships down from Bougainville to Cape Esperence. Although their role was merely to radio in the information, these fliers were directly responsible for many of the successful interceptions such as culminated in the Battle of Russell Island in October and the Battle of the Solomons on Nov. 13-15.

The "Tokyo Express" may not be heading for Guadalcanal again, but there are ship movements to be spotted, enemy submarine locations to be plotted, weather reports to be gathered for bombing missions, and the frequent rescues of pilots forced down in enemy areas.

It was on one of these searches recently that a Hudson spotted a P-39 pilot whose plane had been shot down. He had managed to land on a tiny 30-foot atoll between Choiseul and Santa Isabel. His primary need was clothing, and the tall gunner dropped his shirt before the rescue plane headed back to its base. For the next 18 days Hudsons dropped food, clothing, and a rubber raft with which the pilot was able to row to another island from which he was rescued.

"We're not glamour boys, like the chaps who fly the B-24s and the P-38s," our pilot modestly summarized. Yet he flies his inadequately armed plane into the Japanese zone in broad daylight, within vulnerable striking distance of enemy air bases, and frequently has to fight off attacks by Zero fighters. The crew told later that this pilot who had won the Distinguished Flying Cross for making some 30 strikes over Germany, adding that they too had "done a bit" with the RAF over Egypt and Malaya.

It was obvious then why they consider these missions "safe" and anticipate with relish the occasional opportunity to swoop low and strafe a barge filled with troops or drop a "stick" on some Japanese coast watchers shack.

We were now approaching a large island on our port which the pilot identified by pointing to New Georgia on his chart. The plane nosed down and by the time we reached a point barely a hundred yards off shore, we were skimming over the water at an altitude of no more than 30 feet. Tree tops were actually above us as we scrutinized a myriad of bayous and coves for hidden enemy ships.

Plane Flies Low

It had become poignantly apparent why there were only two parachutes for six men and why only rubber life jackets were worn. Even these were scorned by the pilot, who was well occupied in avoiding air pockets, which at times dropped the plane so low that the wake of the propellers could be seen in the water below.

A gunner, standing with his head thrust up through an open air port, closely scanned the air above for lurking Zeros. He dropped down while another took his place, and explained that this "wave-top" flying was actually the safest way to make reconnaissance—far safer than the substratosphere runs which provide an easy mark for Japanese antiaircraft fire.

At this altitude Zeros cannot get under the plane. They must dive from above, and once they have committed themselves to a dive it is a relatively easy matter to do a flat turn and "get out from under." A Hudson just the day before had successfully eluded the attack of three Zeros for 17 minutes by this maneuver.

We had now passed the area nearest to the enemy air strip at Munda—a few miles over the hills—and were skimming out over the wide gulf which separates Munda from Kolombangara and the air strip at Villa Plantation. It was into this dead-end gulf that United States warships more than once had steamed through the night to shell these airfields.

Just this side of Shortland harbor we cut abruptly across the sea to Choiseul. From there it was a relatively safe run down the other side, with Santa Isabel and the enemy seaplane base at Rekata Bay the only danger zones to be passed.

The navigator in the nose of the plane folded up his charts. The gunners uncocked their Brownings, and the pilot settled back in his seat as he headed the plane "upstairs." The co-pilot scribbled out his report; "Nothing sighted; nothing engaged." It might have read: "Sky clear. No Zeros coming down tonight, and there'll be a high ceiling for the lads who in a few hours will be opening their bomb bays over Munda and Bougainville."

'All Comforts' in Central Africa Camp

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY FORCES IN CENTRAL AFRICA (AP)—A year after its establishment, this center of American Army affairs for a vast area has been turned into a little piece of the U. S. A. for thousands of men who may have to call it home for the duration.

Their job is to keep open the aerial supply lanes which lead to North Africa, the Middle East, Russia, India, Burma and China. They must see that planes, urgently needed supplies and high-priority personnel get to the right place at the right time.

The tremendous camp has no name—just an army postoffice number. Yet it is quite a metropolis of concrete, wooden and canvas homes, of mess halls and cafeterias, of power plants, telephone exchanges and steam laundries, of hospitals, churches and movies, of barber shops and tailor shops, of stores and warehouses, of baseball fields, tennis courts, and clubs. It likewise is a city with electric lights, modern plumbing and sewerage, fire and police departments, bus lines and free taxis.

Officers live comfortably in the concrete block buildings, one, two or three to a room depending on rank. There are screened porches and easy chairs, rugs on the floors, reading lamps, comfortable, non-Army beds, showers, and even plugs for electric razors. Black-skinned house boys, paid and supervised by the Army, wash and lay out the officers' clothes, shine their shoes, scrub, sweep and dust their rooms, air their bed linen, and run their errands.

Pay To Be an Officer

The privates and "noncoms," for the most part, are less fortunate. Theirs are the scores of prefabricated hutments, barracks, and "winterized tents." Theirs also are the canvas and the rope cots.

Mess facilities range from a cafeteria capable of feeding 3,000 enlisted men to a small, nobly-equipped dining hall for officers with the rank of major or higher. The "men" use their mess kits, the officers enjoy the attendance of waiters and dine much as they would at home. Food obtained locally lends variety to the Army rations.

Busses carry enlisted men to their barracks, to work or to town. Station wagons and sedans, driven by native chauffeurs, pick up officers on call or halt when signaled, much as if they were New York taxis.

Soldiers do their shopping in a post exchange as large as some of the five and tens their wives visit back in the States.

Thousands of natives report each morning for work of a dozen different types and are paid from 40 to 60 cents a day.

A score of large warehouses, among them "reefers" where frozen food may be stored, receive supplies for the soldiers as fast as they are brought in by plane, truck and boat. There are fruit, vegetable, fish and poultry buying departments, and even an egg candling room.

The soldier may see a movie in either of two large outdoor theaters any night in the week, or lounge in one of several recreation halls where magazines, pool and ping pong tables, radios, phonographs and, above all, deep, soft chairs, await his pleasure.

He Can Read or Play

He can check out books from a library of 1,200 volumes or get the free use of materials for a game. If he's looking for sport, and is good enough, he can get on one of the 10 baseball teams in the Camp League, or he can play tennis, volley ball, basketball, and badminton. He can take a correspondence course under Army auspices, be a reporter on either of two camp newspapers, play in a dance orchestra, or spend his spare time on Army-sponsored trips through the jungle.

Best of all, the soldiers at USafrica have a beach—a spot for year-round pleasure, where enlisted men, officers, and nurses all may frolic on even terms. Bamboo bath houses have been built, along with a stand where sandwiches and cold drinks are sold. Mahogany surfboards are rented from a native chieftain, and black-skinned tribesmen are hired to assist a lone soldier lifeguard in preventing drownings.

DEPENDABILITY IN WARTIME!

Times like these test a store's whole reputation. It sounds logical to ascribe any shortcomings to the war. It is easy to persuade customers to take what they can get—instead of doing one's best to produce just exactly what they ask for. It isn't difficult, in fact, to fall into the habit of letting standards down "just for the duration."

This is the fifth war in which Brooks Brothers have done business since 1818—the fifth in which we have worked to keep our reputation for quality up where it belongs. It is the biggest, the most complicated, and the most threatening—which only makes the challenge, and the achievement, greater. Today, as always, you can *count* on Brooks Brothers' Clothes for Civilians and Officers' Uniforms.

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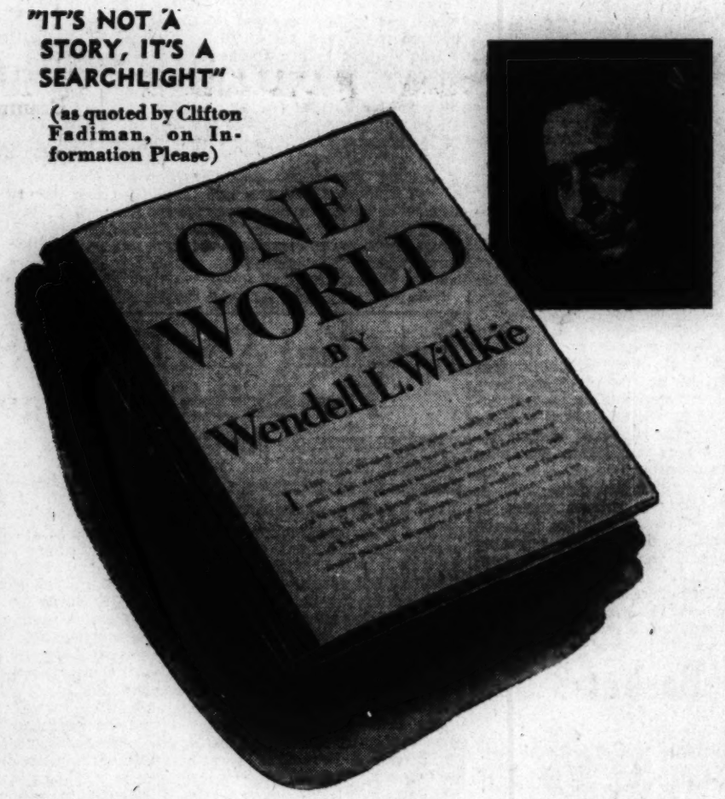
(as quoted by Clifton Fadiman, on Information Please)



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From Potatoes to Pies—All Army Meals Are Good, Says Ida Bailey Allen

By Ida Bailey Allen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Meals from north to south, from the Atlantic Coast through the Ozarks, on a year's trek of Seven Service Commands, proved to be the most interesting and most important I've ever tasted. For they were first-hand proof of the excellent food served to the men in our armed forces.

This is how it came about. I was quietly at work in my studio in New York when the telephone rang. Washington calling. Could I arrange to leave for a tour of the Bakers and Cooks Schools of the Army to lecture to the students? And could I plan to broadcast from leading cities en route on "Eating for Victory," relaying news of the good Army "chow" to the folks back home? Soon, armed with credentials from the Quartermaster Corps of our own War Department, I was on my way.

Noon "chow" at Fort Benning was my first experience with Army food. The main dish was roast ham. I was particularly impressed with the evenness of the slices. "We teach our students to use sharp knives, and slice meat thin," the mess sergeant said. "Careless carving means waste."

At Camp Blanding in Florida, black-eyed peas were the outstanding dish. This is a popular southern food, served by the Army in sections where the peas are grown, in line with the policy of using local foods to save transportation. Black-eyed peas are easy to prepare. Soak them for three hours in boiling hot water, then simmer, covered, for an hour with a chopped onion, salt, and a little bacon fat for flavor. At Camp Blanding the black-eyed peas were lightly baked, but they are equally good plain boiled as a meat substitute. Or chill, add French dressing and a bit of dry mint, serve with shredded salad greens, and you have a delectable salad.

My outstanding memory of Camp Jackson was boiled fish served with a delicious sauce, which the "B & C" students called "Kick-a-Poo." They had just heard a lecture on using leftovers, and concocted the recipe themselves, using leftover tomato, onion, carrot and celery leaves.

Fort Bragg came next. There I especially enjoyed the braised pork chops, cooked slowly to avoid undue shrinkage, so one chop was all most civilians could eat.

Camp Lee was outstanding for its excellent pies. I shall never forget the sight of racks of apple tarts with crunchy criss-cross crusts. The sergeant who taught pastry-making told me that the crust was made with milk instead of water. "It makes it tender," he added, "and is in line with our policy to use milk in cooking whenever possible to insure a pint of milk a day for every soldier."

Midsummer found me in the Middle West on the second lap of the tour. First stop Fort Riley, Kansas. There an enthusiastic class of young "B & C" student cooks were learning how to make old-fashioned molasses cookies—the kind soldiers like to dunk. For supper they were preparing Potatoes Anna—a good recipe for homemakers to use today, as they give a fried effect without using much fat. For this, peel potatoes thin, cut lengthwise in eighths, place in a thickly greased pan, dot with fat, add salt, and bake slowly till brown.

Fort Leonard Wood, on the apex of the Ozarks, was my next destination. There carried-over foods were used in especially appetizing ways. In the Army all such leftovers are used within twenty-four hours, if possible at the next meal. I visited three mess halls. In one, the lamb left from dinner had been made into a tasty supper dish with macaroni, tomatoes and vegetables. In the second mess hall, it appeared in the form of a lamb and vegetable stew, and in a third it had been combined with carried-over corn beef to make hash, which was served with fried onions and delicious gravy, all excellent ways not only to use leftovers, but to stretch meats for home tables.

At Fort Knox, Kentucky, my host, Brigadier General Stephen G. Henry, of the Armored Force School, took me on tour of the mess halls. The principal dish that noon was chicken à la king, the chicken flaked in generous pieces rather than diced; and it was served in plenty of sauce on slices of that good Army bread—as rich in milk and fine flavor as the loaves our great grandmothers baked and on which pioneer America was fed.

The fall and winter months found me back East in the First and Second Service Commands. At Fort Dix I enjoyed a remarkable fish chowder, its basis a stock made by boiling the skin, trimmings and bones of the fish; this was seasoned and strained; sliced potatoes and onions added, and boiled tender. Then some milk, bits of cooked fish, and a sprinkle of parsley. A good dish for all American homes in these days of conservation.

Camp Upton is surrounded with Long Island farms, so plenty of fresh vegetables are available. To freshen cabbage they use a clever method without soaking. Any dry outer leaves are removed and the stalk sliced off. The cabbage is then placed stalk down in a shallow pan of fresh cool water for several hours. It takes up water through the stalk as a flower does, becoming cool and crisp. They use it shredded, as slaw, plain, or in combination with green peppers, celery, apples, radishes or even chopped cranberries.

At Pine Camp, the temperature was below zero. But nobody seemed to mind. The soldiers ate plenty of food for warmth, and I didn't wonder, it was so well cooked and attractively served. And the men ate the lettuce or parsley used as a garnish, as they should. That's not only Army conservation—it's wartime good manners for civilians.

The care and intelligence used in the selection and preparation of Army meals is a lesson in respect for food. A big salute to the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army for its splendid work in supplying nutritious, appetizing food to the men in our armed forces.

Editor's Note: Ida Bailey Allen's tour of the Bakers and Cooks Schools of the Army was arranged by Mr. Eurico Penteado, financial attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Director of the National Coffee Department of Brazil, which sponsored her programs through the courtesy of the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army.

Ida Bailey Allen shows a soldier boy on "K. P." how to take off the peel and leave the potato during her tour of the Bakers and Cooks Schools of the United States Army.

Learn to Care for What You Have Before Buying New

By Evelina Jackson von Ladau
Director, Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clothes maintenance and repair should be as much a part of our daily routine as brushing our teeth. When they are, we shall find that they take but little time and produce astonishing results.

If clothes closets had glass doors we might take greater care of the garments inside. Because, however, we can shut the door by dint of persuasion, we can shut them out of our view and at the same time out of our mind. Let's open the door wide and give our clothes some real consideration.

First of all clothes deserve good hangers. The narrow wire ones should be contributed to the scrap heap. Replace them with wood, plastic or processed cardboard hangers that have sufficient breadth and thickness to hold the shoulders perfectly. This will eliminate the weird pokes that appear on what should be a smooth shoulder line. If new ones are not obtainable, pad the others with soft cotton flannel and cover with that lovely colored material you have lifted and layed for ever so long and never put to any use. For coats and suits, try to manage some men's curved back wooden hangers which fit amazingly well and have a wooden dowel for trousers on which to hang skirts.

Need Skirt Hangers

Have regular skirt hangers for all other skirts, and before putting them away, be sure to close all zippers, button all buttons and empty all pockets, to preserve their shape and hang. Frankly it would be far wiser to forego purchasing any new clothes until you have prepared a proper place for them.

Be sure to save space to hang a number of good clothes brushes which vary in stiffness. Be sure that they are handy for there is nothing like accessibility of tools to make chores easier. If you have to hunt for a brush or go down stairs to get one, the brushing will probably be omitted, and brushing is such a simple, easy way to keep clothes fresh and colorful, add life to them and to keep down cleaning bills.

Reserve Storage Space

Remove all garments not in current use and transfer to another storage space. If such a closet is not available (and it generally isn't) buy a portable one. They may be found in inexpensive cardboard composition or more expensive, longer-lasting wood. Through this method of rotation your current clothes do not become crushed and wrinkled, and those you are not wearing are well preserved for future use. Group your clothes according to weight. Keep blouses together, dresses in a group. What chance has a crisp white ruffled blouse between a tweed suit and a top coat?

Your dresser should be the next consideration. Whenever possible, have separate compartments for all like articles. This isn't being super-fussy, it is just a case of making it easier to keep in order. Put your newest slips on the bottom of the pile, the oldest on top. When the topmost slip goes into the discard, buy a new one and put it on the bottom of the pile. In this way your supply is constant and you always have a new one to fall back on instead of finding yourself with a heterogeneous collection of half-worn-out garments, too good to throw away and not good enough to wear. When storing girdles, always close the opening and fold vertically. Keep extra garters in the girdle drawer so that a broken one can be quickly replaced. All heavier foundations should be washed with a brush, dusted inside and out with talcum powder and stored in a cool place for the summer. Heat destroys rubber and all rubber goods deserve extra care in these days.

Here is a suggestion that is well worth while. To your sparkling array of perfume, toilet water and lotion add a bottle of cleansing fluid. It may be a favorite stand-by or one of the newer foam types which incorporate a wetting agent. A convenient bottle of cleaner is real clothes insurance. What good is a cleaner that lies sad and neglected on the back of a little-used shelf? If, however, it is right at hand, you will not be tempted to put that dress away before removing the powder stain on the back of the neck, or will you go out with a lipstick smear on the finger of your glove.

Give your leather shoes a good coat of wax when they are brand new, don't wait until they have become scuffed. Shoe trees are invaluable, but if you can't find metal ones, make your own. A heart-shaped pad fitted to your own size, well stuffed with cloth, makes an excellent substitute. It is poor economy to try to get an extra day's wear from a pair of heels. A run-down heel not only destroys the balance of the entire shoe but your posture as well. Women who know, never wear the same pair of shoes two days in succession, as the leather needs time to dry out and reshape itself. The purpose of lotions and polishes is threefold—to feed, protect and beautify the leather—so don't be stingy with it.

Remember your leather belts and pocketbooks, they, too, need care. Put vaseline in corners and folded parts of bags, just as book collectors do to preserve fine leather bindings. Blow into your leather gloves when you take them off, don't leave them in a pocket or purse, as leather mildews. Taking care is fun when it becomes part of your daily routine and it does pay such big dividends.

(To be continued)

War Makes Pioneers of City-Bred Women

By Marjorie Hesse Orman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To wives of defense workers in remote sections of the country point rationing poses a very difficult problem. Cut off as they are from marts and stores, they normally use in one or two days as many points as the Government now allows them in one month.

Living at a big magnesium mine in the center of a great, wild desert valley, 35 miles from the closest hamlet, these women lack the supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables available to their more fortunate city sisters. But, despite difficult conditions of shopping, they go about the task of providing energizing meals for their husbands—husbands busily boring into mountains of magnesium, riding "cats" down steep hills or wrestling with the steering wheels of huge ore trucks all in order to provide the air force with vital magnesium for airplanes and bombs.

Share and Share Alike

These women do not complain. They have been promised a certain liberalization of points but are not sure when or if this will come. And when they meet, as they so frequently do, over the last wilted head of cauliflower in the general store that purveys to their needs, each steps back and with a smile waves the other ahead. There is no pushing here and little hoarding. It is share and share alike from the wife of the superintendent of the project down to the wife of the janitor.

City-bred women for the most part, used to every comfort and convenience, they are cheerfully making the best of hopeless shacks, somehow contriving to turn them into comfortable homes, fresh with the whitest of white curtains and gleaming paint. And now, with the advent of spring they are gleefully planning gardens—gardens in a mineralized soil that consists of decomposed granite, shale and sand. But never mind, an inch or two of painstakingly hauled top soil can do wonders, they declare.

They have learned to cope with the vagaries of wood stoves and, like their mothers, turn out delectable stews, roasts and pastry, stoking artfully at the proper moment. They have learned to carry and heat water for the Saturday night bath, just like the pioneer grandmother, and a sudden drop in temperature that brings heavy snow and hardship to all—why, they point out, that's nothing compared to what their sons and relatives in Uncle Sam's armies are undergoing on the battlefields.

Show Fine Courage

It's heart-warming to discover with just what high courage these women, accustomed to every convenience, can meet tough conditions.

Let's step inside one of the gleaming little trailers and meet its mistress. She is as immaculate and well-groomed as though she were holding forth in her own charming city apartment. Up on the hill her husband is doing an important job on the construction angle of the mine and so she is serenely making the best of it. Should she be a graduate in home economics, she generously shares her knowledge, advising neighbors on food buying and preparation—how to make the best of what they can get.

One defense wife is an authority and university lecturer on ornithology. Her husband supervises the secret process of converting magnesium to usable metal. Between her household duties, spiced by delightful little dinner parties, she roams the bleak, brown hills in search of rare desert birds.

While civilization is hard on our heels, marked by the opening of our first beauty shop just last week, the women have, for months, been grooming themselves with amazing ability.

In a few months with the completion of the government-sponsored "townsite," with its big modern school, apartments for single folk, recreation facilities, and commodious modern homes, many of the rigors of the present will fade into the past. But to those women who pioneered this enterprise with their men, land that one year ago was the stalking ground of the coyote and the swift, facing hardships never before encountered, go the plaudits due all unsung heroines who have contributed to the building of America.

Have You Ever Made May Day Baskets?

By Beth Stewart Hollyer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long ago, I described to my children the delights of preparing and bestowing May baskets, only to be met by a complete lack of interest. Since they are both boys, with eyes on the sky for the latest thing in airplanes and ears to the radio for DX, I laid this cold response to a definitely masculine approach to life. Surely, somewhere, though not apparently in this large industrial city, little girls, at least, must hoard small boxes of every shape for eventual transformation into slightly sticky tissue-covered May baskets.

The real manufacture of May baskets took place at home, around the dining room table, after the supper dishes had been cleared away and washed.

Overhead, the gas chandelier cast a warm yellow light over a table spread with sheets of blue, yellow, pink, green, and violet tissue paper (at a penny a sheet), assorted tops and bottoms of candy, match, and thread boxes, a dull-edged table knife, a pair of scissors, and a dish of homemade paste.

Bigger, Better Baskets

Though friendship was the keynote of the occasion, the baskets being bestowed only upon those of our neighborhood acquaintances who were in greatest favor at the moment, there was nevertheless a spirit of competition in the creation of the baskets themselves. Every year we tried to make them bigger and better and more original than ever before, outstripping our own previous performances, and trying in advance to out-think our colleagues.

The more conscientious artists first covered the boxes completely with carefully-pasted sheets of tissue—yellow sides perhaps, with bottom and interior of robin's egg blue. Next, a frill of tissue was applied all around the edge, a frill whose accomplishment was the best part of the whole procedure. Inch-wide strips of tissue were slashed into narrow teeth, and these teeth were curled by the application of a dull-edged knife drawn slowly, with just the right amount of pressure, from top to bottom all along the line.

Need Good Handles

With your blue and yellow box, you might use a braided handle of the same colored tissues, or if in a daring mood, add a note of complete contrast. A great deal depended on the handle, for if it were weak, your basket might tumble from the door knob which was its eventual destination. My own baskets were usually infirm in this respect, and often had to be left precipitously sitting on a doorsill, with one end of the handle dangling loose, a mute sign of my ineptitude as a basket-maker.

After the baskets had been completed and placed in a proud, bright row upon the sideboard, we were ready for the next step in the May Day rite. The following day, after school, we went to the woods for flowers. The woods were really a clump of trees in a pasture on the outskirts of our small town. In that part of the country, spring never failed us. Violets, not fragrant but smelling of rich moist earth, Dutchmen's britches (so pronounced if not spelled), pale anemonies, wild plum, and spicy crab apple blossoms were there for the taking.

At home, our treasures were dumped into pans of water to wait for the evening. Now banks were consulted for funds. For candy was an important part of the May basket—the most important part, indeed, to the mundane. A penny would do wonders in those days at the candy counter of the corner grocery, and the possessor of a nickel was in a position to do something really splendid in the line of equipping her May baskets.

Early dusk of May Day found a dearth of children out playing hide-and-go-seek. We were all inside, arranging and rearranging the contents of our baskets, pondering, apportioning, and redeciding upon which one to give to whom. While we were still hesitating, there would come a quick sharp ring of the front doorbell. A rush to the door, perhaps we could catch the donor of our first May basket.

Great Secrecy

There it hung, the box covered with pink and green tissue, the curled fringe, the braided handle, the selfsame violets and plum sprays, the jelly beans nestled underneath. Who could have left it? So great was the secrecy surrounding the giving of baskets, so similar the techniques of the neighborhood basket makers (in spite of valiant efforts in designing) that we never could be quite sure.

I am still wondering who gave me the most beautiful and professional May basket I ever received. It was large, and all of pale green tissue, with no sticky spots where the paste had seeped through, with its handle firmly anchored on either side, with a cluster of great purple violets and pink and white apple blossoms, and most wonderful of all—six conical chocolate drops as its cargo of sweets.

Woman Flier From Brazil Trains Here

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Senhora Anesia Pinheiro Machado, a bright-eyed flier who 20 years ago thrilled Brazil with a four-day cross-country flight from Sao Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, has arrived in the United States to get her instructor and instrument ratings as a part of her wartime "comeback."

At the invitation of Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Senhora Machado will take her training at the Civilian Aeronautic Authority's school at Houston, Texas.

Afterward she will travel enough to see what American women fliers are doing in the war in the hope of taking home some ideas for Brazilian women aviatrixes, of whom there are now about 40.

"The number of women fliers in Brazil is very small in comparison with the number of women pilots here in the States," Senhora Machado said in an interview. "But I am sure any one of them would like to have her share in war work as a pilot or anything connected with aviation, because the Brazilian woman is air-minded and has courage."

Surveys Our Training

At the request of the Brazilian Ministry of Aviation, Senhora Machado will especially look into the work of the Army Air Corps in training flying nurses who are getting ready for removal of wounded men from battlefronts by air. Brazil is planning a similar corps.

On her arrival here, Senhora Machado recalled her spectacular cross-country flight over the mountainous area from Sao Paulo to Rio in commemoration of the Century of Independence of Brazil.

After crashing several times and making about an hour a day in her old French war plane, she finally arrived in Rio four days later. Today the trip across the mountains in a modern plane takes an hour.

Besides being the first woman to fly solo in Brazil, Senhora Machado was the first Brazilian woman flier to carry passengers in her plane and the only one who has a commercial license.

Primarily a stunt flier, Senhora Machado set the women's height record in Brazil in 1922 and still holds it to this day.

Between 1924 and 1939 she had to give up flying for "economical reasons" as she puts it, but since her comeback she has already put in 500 hours of flying time.

Writes and Broadcasts

When not flying, Senhora Machado writes about aviation, does war propaganda work for her government, and has her own radio program. "I know all the tricks," she says laughingly.

Senhora Machado is married to Col. A. Appel Neto, who for three years has commanded the Brazilian air force defense at its strategic outpost in northeast Brazil.

President Vargas and his wife, Mrs. Darcy Vargas, both received compliments from Senhora Machado during her interview here, he for his contribution toward improving aviation in Brazil and she for her organization of civilian defense under the Legiao Brasileira de Assistencia.

"Our women joined the L. B. A. to be drivers, nurses, cooks, to make clothes for soldiers, to assist soldiers' families, to do anything they can," Senhora Machado said.

Aviation in Brazil is chiefly hampered at present, she said, by the shortage of gasoline, which has to be shipped in by tanker.

Gideon Bibles Given Congress And Men in Armed Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 20—Members of the United States Congress, as well as soldiers, sailors and Marines, have come in for kindly consideration by the Gideons, the traveling men's association which for about 35 years has been placing Bibles in hotel rooms. One day recently the Gideons presented each Senator and Representative with a Bible bound in white.

Charles J. Pietsch, a Gideon who in business life is a real estate broker and appraiser, and who is chairman of the Hawaii Housing Authority, made the presentation. It was really his idea.

"For some time I had felt," he said, "that inasmuch as we are placing with the boys of our armed forces many copies of the Word of God, that if it is good enough for the boys it should be good enough for our leaders in Washington."

Mr. Pietsch talked over his project with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, presiding officer of the Senate, and Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House. Both liked his idea and gave him permission to distribute the Bibles. John Gates, postmaster of the Senate, offered to see that each Bible reached the persons for whom it was intended.

Letters of Thanks

The gifts appear to be much appreciated. Headquarters of the Gideons here has received letters from many members of the Senate and House expressing gratitude. Commented Mr. Pietsch: "Surely we have much to be thankful for when we know we are living in a country where we are permitted not only to read it, but where our officials agree and accept the Bible as the Word of God."

Just as the presentation was being made to Congress, the Gideons finished distributing 4,000,000 copies of their service Bibles—the New Testament and Psalms bound in water-resistant bindings — to servicemen. They are now starting another edition of 2,000,000.

The demand for these books is keeping the Gideons stepping. They get appealing letters from chaplains asking for more Bibles. The boys themselves write touching letters to headquarters expressing thanks, and telling of benefits received through reading. "These New Testaments bring great relief to body and soul on this far-off island of Tulagi," wrote a private who received a copy from a chaplain in the United States Marines.

Started 35 Years Ago

The work of the Gideons started in a very small way in 1908 when a group of commercial travelers, all active Christians, thought of placing Bibles in hotels, and gave their organization the name of a Bible character, Gideon. They began by placing 24 in the Superior Hotel at Iron Mountain, Mont. Since then 2,000,000 complete Bibles have been placed in this country and 30 foreign lands. They go not only to hotels, but to many institutions.

The work is financed by volunteer contributions. During the last 12 months, nearly $75,000 dollars have been received for purchase of Bibles. Money comes from unexpected sources. "We are farmers," wrote a couple living in Kansas, "and having sold some cattle, we wish to put a tithe in your hands for this purpose. Enclosed is check for $50."

A check for several hundred dollars came from another farmer whose son in the service had received a Gideon Testament. This farmer had been accustomed to raising pigs as income for a missionary fund. This time, he said, he decided his missionary pigs would be Gideon pigs, hence the contribution after they had gone to market.

Senate Group to Hear Davis Perform at Press Conference

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A presidential request for $47,342,000 for the Office of War Information reached Congress at a time when a Senate Committee, considering an investigation of Government news dissemination, had just asked Elmer Davis, the OWI Director, to give it a demonstration of his press conference methods.

The appropriation, asked for the 12 months beginning next July 1, compares with about $36,000,000 which the agency received for the current fiscal year.

The request to Mr. Davis for a command performance at the Capitol came from the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the OWI Director agreed to appear at 4 p. m. eastern war time Wednesday.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, Chairman, said the idea is to make a preliminary inquiry before considering legislation for a formal investigation of Government "dissemination and control of information."

"We will ask him (Davis) to conduct his conference at the Capitol just the same as in his own office," Senator Van Nuys explained. "After that, the Committee will go into executive session to decide what will be done."

The investigation was proposed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who said the Committee would have other Government information men follow Mr. Davis in appearances before it.

While the Committee was arranging this inquiry, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio proposed that the Senate look into another phase of Federal information activities. He asked in a resolution that the Senate require the Office of War Information and the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Nelson A. Rockefeller, to file with its copies of all "propaganda" sent to foreign nations and to the American armed forces.

The two agencies have refused to make texts of such short-wave broadcasts available to newspaper reporters. Senator Taft told the Senate there were "ugly rumors" that much of this material is "futile and idiotic."

President Asks Larger Sum For Building Cargo Ships

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt has asked Congress for $2,372,350,000 for the War Shipping Administration—most of it for construction of cargo vessels—for the next fiscal year starting July 1. Congress provided $1,148,000,000 for the current year. Included in the shipping recommendation was allotment of $50,000 each to five States operating schools in which merchant mariners are trained. They are Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and California.

The President also asked Congress to step up appropriations for the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of War Information and the Petroleum Co-operation for War.

The specific requests included $47,342,000 for the OWI, an increase of $11,342,000 over 1943; Harold L. Ickes, $5,473,000 for Oil Administrator, an increase of $1,468,000; $36,150,000 for the BEW, an increase of $13,150,000.

The President suggested a reduced sum, $48,170,000, for the War Relocation Authority which had $70,000,000 for this year. This organization will need less, apparently, because its biggest task—removing Japanese residents from West Coast areas—has been accomplished.

Additional supplemental appropriations submitted to the House included $3,000,000 for the Office of Price Administration to defray cost of printing and other expenses incidental to rationing, and $2,053,000 for the Office of Defense Health and Welfare.

Jews Ask Representation At Bermuda Refugee Talks

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The Joint Emergency Committee for European Jewish Affairs has announced it has submitted a 12-point program "for the rescue of Jews from Nazi-occupied Europe" to the Bermuda Refugee Conference.

The Committee's program stated that it is the United Nations' duty to "turn to a planned program of determined action, looking toward the release of a substantial number of Jews from Nazi Germany, the creation of sanctuaries for them in Allied and neutral countries, and the feeding under appropriate guarantees of those who are compelled to remain imprisoned within Nazi-occupied countries."

A letter to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles asserted that the Committee was "seriously disturbed" over the Bermuda Conference by three developments—that the parleys are to be primarily exploratory; that Jews have not been consulted or invited, and that it is being held in an inaccessible place.

The communication asked that the Committee be invited to send a delegation to the Conference.

Reports Say Greeks Get Food

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The State Department announced last night that information from neutral sources indicated that food relief supplies sent to Axis-Occupied Greece "are being distributed to the Greek population without interference of the occupation authorities and that there has been no diversion of these supplies to the enemy."

The announcement asserted there was no foundation for published reports to the effect that nearly 40 per cent of such supplies have been leaking into enemy hands.

"On the contrary," it said, "this Government and the British Government have received regular reports through the Swedish Government, which has generously assumed responsibility for this scheme, under the general auspices of the International Red Cross Committee, confirming that the foodstuffs sent into Greece are being distributed to the Greek population without interference by the occupation authorities and that there has been no diversion of these supplies to the enemy."

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President Tours Nation, Finds It Girded for War

Continued from Page 1

in arms merely through eyes of the Capital, which is often hectic, often narrow in its perspective, and often partisan in its atmosphere. A President who has traveled more than all his predecessors, Mr. Roosevelt wants to see America and feel America with his own eyes—and talk with Americans everywhere. This was true in peace; is doubly true in war, and whatever the difficulties, whatever the risks to his own security, he is intent upon getting a three-dimensional picture of the nation's total war effort.

Second Inspection Tour

He is on this second inspection since Pearl Harbor both to enlarge and to adjust his views on all phases of the war program. This time he is paying foremost attention to training centers of all the armed forces. Nine months ago, he made a similar secret trip to the West Coast during which he visited many munitions plants and shipyards and was seen by thousands of workers manning the home front.

Taking his nine-car special train—on which nine newspaper correspondents and three photographers have been allowed to accompany him—he traveled along a circuitous route that carried him down the Atlantic coast from Washington into the Deep South.

Then northwest into the interior and thence southward and westward, Mr. Roosevelt already has devoted a week to watching every type and stage of military training.

There will be little that is being done on land which he will not see before he returns to the Capital.

Simulated Attacks

He has seen groups of paratroopers, armed with full fighting equipment, plunge from plane after plane soaring high overhead and demonstrate how it will be done when invasion day comes.

He has sat within 50 yards of machine guns and mortars using live ammunition and seen a simulated attack of an enemy strong point under virtual war conditions as a class of officer candidates learned the newest tactics of combat.

He has seen a hillside tank battle such as the Allied forces now are carrying to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and such as these United States soldiers may well execute against Hitler's land armies on the continent.

He has seen the latest heavy equipment of American invention, including new antitank artillery of undisclosed power—tank destroyers which some military men say may reduce the tank to a subordinate, if not a minor, weapon of offense. He has seen thousands of fledgling cadets receiving their training to become pilots, bombardiers, navigators, and technicians.

He has seen advanced fliers take off for an "enemy raid." He has seen Marine Corps rookies being molded into fighting trim and being taught the lessons of Wake Island and Corregidor. He has seen 7,000 trim, disciplined, soldierly Waacs, being trained to serve the United States Army wherever it goes and to be ready to perform a hundred different military duties which will relieve men for combat.

Ceremonials Barred

This presidential inspection is secret only in the sense that news of the trip is delayed for publication for reasons of security. But advance preparation at every camp were necessarily so unusual and so thorough that the men rarely needed more than one guess to make the correct deduction.

It was the firm wish—that was sufficient—of the Commander in Chief to avoid all ceremonials and, instead, to be allowed to see the troops carrying out their regular camp routine.

Except for the fact that various types of training were telescoped to enable the President to see as much as possible in a short time, this rule prevailed.

Throughout the trip Mr. Roosevelt rigidly adhered to his military role and only at the Parris Island Marine Corps "boot" camp in South Carolina has he made even the briefest remarks.

After driving over the entirety of this training center, where raw recruits are being given seven weeks of basic instruction, he spoke a hundred words to some 8,000 assembled officers and men at the particular request of Maj. Gen. Emil Moses, commanding officer. He congratulated them on their good fortune at being Marines. "You are a credit to the Marine Corps," he added. "I can't say more than that."

Mounting Air Power

At Maxwell Field in Alabama the President found impressive evidence of America's mounting air power. Here were preflight cadets, graduate fliers from Gunter and Creig Fields, and young British flight officers who, after receiving training at Maxwell along with other RAF boys, are remaining to instruct their American allies.

As Mr. Roosevelt drove onto the field, 96 trainer planes were on the ground, crews standing at attention. At three-second intervals they took off in formation and disappeared into the mid-morning brightness.

Over the vast maneuvering terrain at Fort Benning, Ga., Mr. Roosevelt witnessed the execution of a series of tactical problems which in vivid realism were next to war itself. There was hand-to-hand and bayonet fighting, a simulated capture of an enemy village, and mortars flinging their live fire against a distant ridge as troops advanced to attack under the cover of machine guns.

Nonlethal bombs were discharging constantly in their midst, and imitation hand grenades, with enough explosive to sound real, were used to prepare the men for harder lessons ahead.

Visit to Warm Springs

The President next visited his Warm Springs Foundation where in an intimate, informal talk to his foundation "family" after a long-deferred "Thanksgiving" dinner, he disclosed that when he was here on his last visit "he had what some would call a hunch" of impending disaster.

This last visit was on Nov. 30, 1941. Seven days later came Pearl Harbor.

Acting on that feeling, he said, he had telephoned to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in Washington, saying: "You know, I am worried. I don't know why I am worried, but I am too far away from Washington."

The President recalled that Secretary Hull had remarked that he, too, was worried, and wished the President were back in the Capital.

Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, cut short his stay and hurried to Washington.

"And just one week later," he said last night, "came the unwarranted, surprise attack on Pearl Harbor."

Inspection Tour Resumed

The President added that "things have gone a lot better since then," and after a day of rest and relaxation, motoring, swimming, and receiving old friends at his nearby cottage he boarded the train to continue his tour of inspection. He said that while he is not the master of his own calendar, he hoped to be back in the autumn.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Tenn., the President enjoyed a scene which he counted one of the most impressive of his tour when two regiments of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—some 3,500 well drilled and purposeful Waacs—passed in formal review. Mr. Roosevelt returned salute after salute. Col. Oveta Culp Hobb, National Director of the WAAC, reviewed her troops with the President and rode in his car on his inspection of the training center.

Later that day at Camp Forrest, Tenn., the President was shown a complete Army division in bivouac, its tents and vast array of combat equipment, from flame throwers to "bazookas," spread out over acres of land.

With about 3,400 officers and men, President Roosevelt attended church services on Palm Sunday at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in Arkansas. A nonsectarian service was read by Chaplain Crawford W. Brown, an Episcopal clergyman. The hymns were "Onward Christian Soldiers," "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," and "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." The Scripture reading was from Mark 11: 1-11.

Unusual Experience

In one particular way this trip has provided an unusual experience for Mr. Roosevelt, or for any President. It has been a trip without the customary cheers and demonstrations. Not that the presence of the Commander in Chief was taken casually or indifferently. It wasn't. There was manifest excitement and appreciation—a real and valuable stimulus to an already high soldier morale. But almost always the soldiers were either at attention or concentrating upon their work and drill. The atmosphere, while eager and buoyant, was notably sober, notably serious.

Many thousands of America's fighting men have been benefited by seeing the Commander in Chief. It wouldn't be surprising to find the President has benefited by seeing the troops.

Log of Roosevelt Trip

By the Associated Press

Here is a day-by-day log of where President Roosevelt has been and what he has seen on his second wartime inspection tour of the country:

April 13. Dedicated memorial to Thomas Jefferson at noon, then headed south from Washington by special train along the Atlantic Seaboard.

April 14. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., and motored to Marine Corps base at near-by Parris Island for inspection.

April 15. Dropped in on Army Air Corps basic training station at Maxwell Field, near Montgomery, Ala., in forenoon. Saw Fort Benning, near Columbus, Ga., in afternoon. Motored to Warm Springs, Ga., late in day.

April 16. Spent a leisurely day at "the Little White House" and the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

April 17. Reviewed 24 companies of Waacs at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and 80th Infantry Division at Camp Forrest, Tenn.

April 18. Attended church with 3,400 soldiers and officers at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, near Little Rock, Ark.

D. A. R. Congress Outlines Stand On Postwar Peace

CINCINNATI, April 20 (AP)—The 52nd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday went on record as being "unalterably opposed" to any political union of the United States with other nations which would deprive the government of "free and independent action."

One of a series of resolutions adopted likewise set forth these "basic principles" urged for incorporation in the postwar peace agreement:

1. Complete sovereignty for the United States in determining the strength of its military establishments on land, sea and air until such time as international limitation of armaments shall have become an undisputed fact;

2. The right of this nation to determine its own immigration policy;

3. The continuance of the present policy of the United States in relation to its territorial possessions and

4. No abridgement of constitutional guarantees to the citizens of the United States of America.

Another resolution commended efforts of a Senate committee headed by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas to create an informed public opinion "capable of sustaining the enactment of a just and wise foreign policy for the United States."

Declaring the principal objective of the American people to be the winning of the war in the briefest possible time, still another resolution condemned "strikes, absenteeism and selfish domination of boss racketeers, and incompetence and greed in political and industrial groups."

Liquor Dealers Seen Facing Rationing

DETROIT, April 20 (AP)—Because liquor dealers in every state now realize that their supplies are sharply limited for the war's duration, consumer rationing of liquor is inevitable within the next few months.

This was the prediction of officials of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association which opened its two-day semi-annual convention here today.

"It won't be rationing by the Office of Price Administration," said John H. Law of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the Association, because liquor is not an essential commodity. But dealers now realize that their supplies are drastically limited, without hope of resumption in manufacture until the war ends."

Army Maintains Constant Vigil Over President

Continued from Page 1

hitch, no visible false move at any time, and no occasion for a gun to go off. For my part, I never tried dashing on to the train to test the defenses. At all times they looked as though they meant business.

Now when President Roosevelt gets ready to take one of his excursions out of the Capital and, one might say, into America, even the movements of the accompanying correspondents have to be sly and surreptitious. We were summoned to the White House one morning and were told by Press Secretary Stephen T. Early that a trip with the President was available to us and that, in his judgment, it might be newsworthy. We were not permitted to inform even our editors the nature of the trip, its direction, its purpose, its duration, time of leaving, or that it was a Presidential trip. It had to be approved on faith. Our editors might guess and guess rightly. (They probably did: they are bright like that.) But they couldn't be unqualifiedly certain.

We were just going to vanish one day. Nothing would be heard from us—please, no applause—for an unspecified time and our home offices could neither write nor telegraph to us on the train, this in order to preserve maximum secrecy as to its place at any time and its itinerary.

We vanished with the greatest of ease. We had been requested to keep ourselves free of assignment on the day of appointed departure and particularly were instructed not to get ourselves tied up trying to cover President Roosevelt's Jefferson Day address, for he planned to leave shortly after making that speech. For ourselves, we were given a mid-morning rendezvous in a downtown garage. The Secret Service separated us from our baggage and sent us in two cars to an outlying suburban station. And our bags—and later the photographers—came along separately. There was no long line of official cars to attract attention. We were allowed to board an innocent-looking train which was waiting for us on an inconspicuous side track. It picked up no commuters on its way to Washington.

President Goes Aboard

Sometime in the course of the next hour and somewhere—not at Union Station and not at any point visible to so much as one bystander, the President had boarded his special car and his aides an adjoining Pullman. We knew that, before we had gone many miles, the train, starting with seven cars, had quietly become nine.

For proper reasons of security it is not permitted to describe the special wartime car the Commander in Chief uses, but it can be said that when it has been hooked up to the train and the engine begins to pull out, the engineer knows that something has been added. It is obvious that it is constructed to meet any emergency which could be precipitated by anyone who would rather see Hitler win the war than the United Nations.

Painstaking precautions are taken to keep the course of the President's travels unknown and necessary information restricted to as few persons as possible. Not many on the train know even the scheduled stops for the next day. Correspondents and photographers are told only a little time ahead when to be ready to get off. No more than a handful of Army officers meet the President to escort him to the training stations. A dozen or more quiet little towns will not know who has been in its midst until several days later.

Well, not many will know it. But some. The news does get out and while I hesitate to point the accusing finger, the fact is that there is one distinguished and well-known passenger on the train who appears to take the need of secrecy very casually indeed. He is off at every station and every operational stop. He says next to nothing but he invariably gives a knowing look and then—admonish him as we do—a revealing wag to that little Scotty tail of his.

There always are some who recognize Fala, and when Fala has landed, the President cannot be far behind.

R. D.

Georgia State Prison Yielded Three Stills

REIDSVILLE, Ga., April 20 (AP)—How three whisky stills were found in Georgia's State Penitentiary prior to the mass escape of 25 of the institution's toughest convicts, was disclosed today by Warden H. R. DuVall.

Mr. DuVall, asked about reports that prisoners had been making whisky, said one still of 50-gallon capacity was found in the prison canning plant, in a wing of the main building, and that two smaller ones had been found. The discoveries were made March 16, just after he took over as Warden, Mr. DuVall said.

One of the smaller liquor plants was found in a tunnel leading from the boiler room to the main building.

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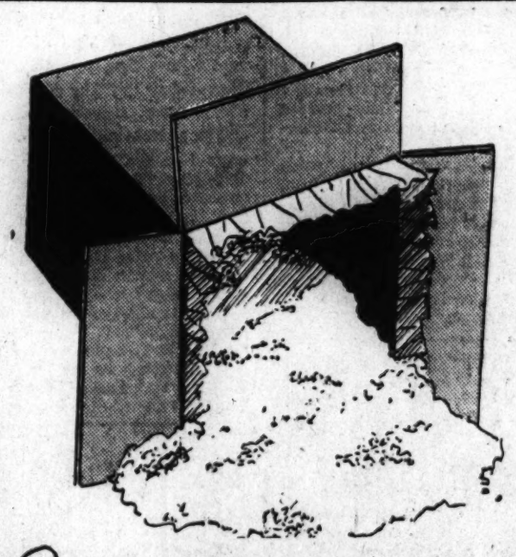

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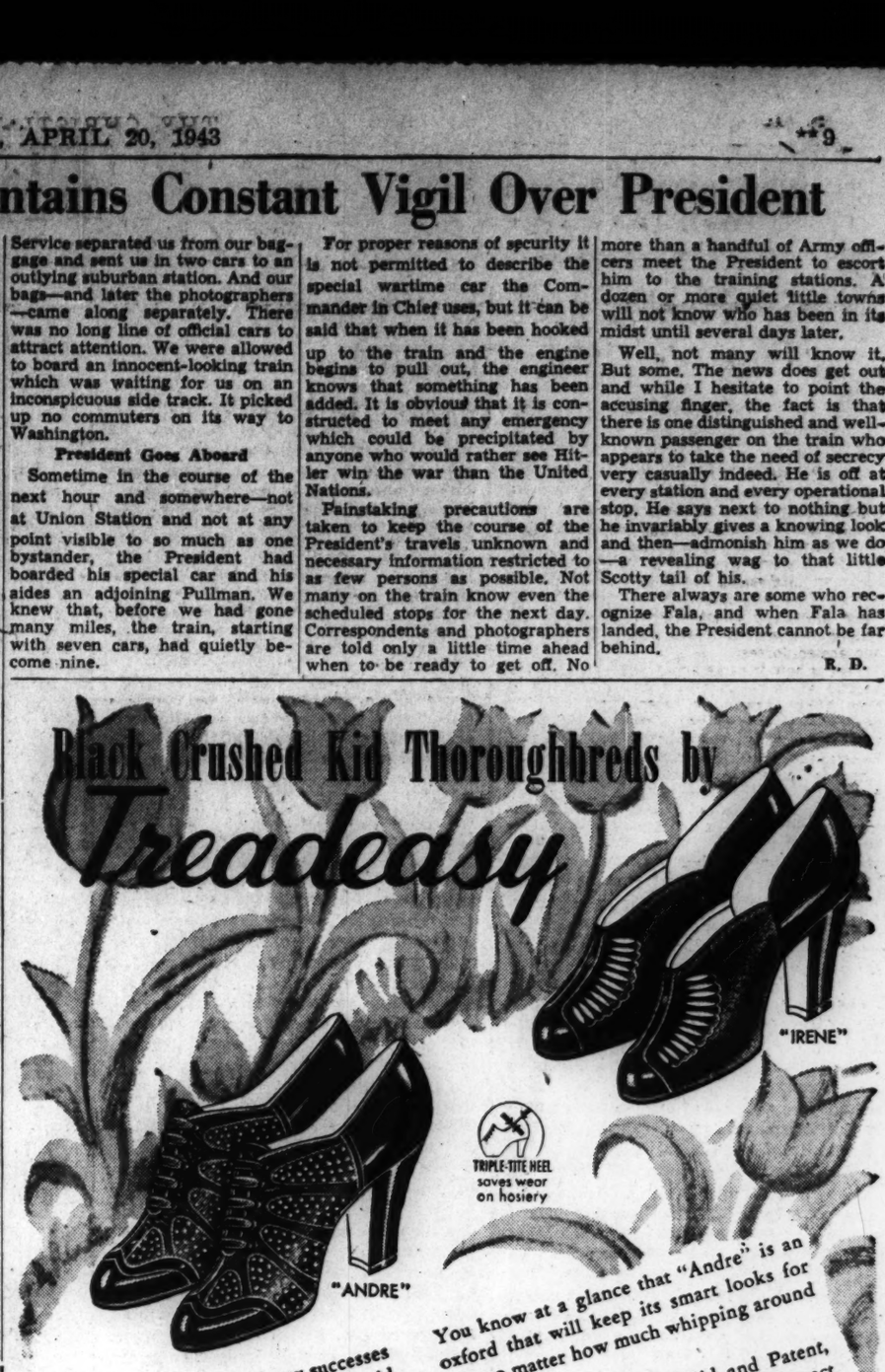

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The Home Forum

Easter and the Passover

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EASTER commemorates Christ Jesus' resurrection. The season coincides with that of the Jewish Passover, and among the early Christians took the place of that feast. In Exodus (12:26, 27) we read of the Passover as follows: **"And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What mean ye by this service? That ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses."**

Spiritually interpreted, it is therefore an observance of the fact that those who knew themselves to be under the protection of God, the Almighty, could not be touched by the so-called plagues of mortal mind. There is also a further significance connected with the term. After this experience, the children of Israel, under the guidance of Moses, were able to pass through the Red Sea on dry land. Moses' trust in God, good, was far greater than his fear of Pharaoh, and through this trust he heard and obeyed the voice of the heavenly Father and led his followers out of Egyptian bondage.

Christ Jesus kept the Passover with his disciples; but it had a much deeper meaning for the Master than a mere material celebration. For he knew that his mission would not be completed unless he himself could give proof of the unreality of material existence and of the reality and eternality of spiritual being.

In his earthly sojourn Christ Jesus helped and instructed his disciples, knowing that after his crucifixion and resurrection they must work out their salvation alone with God. He taught them a lesson in humility by washing his disciples' feet. He commanded them to love one another. He armed them against the hatred and persecution of the world with the promise of the Comforter, or "the Spirit of truth." He said, **"When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth"** (John 16:13); and, **"I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever"** (14:16).

These, like all his sayings, were for all mankind in all ages. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 55): **"In the words of St. John: 'He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you *forever*.' This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."** When, through Christian Science, the life, teachings, and works of Christ Jesus are understood, then he who follows the example of the Master will be guided into that state of consciousness where God, good, reigns, where health prevails over sickness, where sin is replaced by holiness, where love overcomes hatred, and where life triumphs over death.

"The Passover, spiritually discerned, is a wonderful passage over a tear-filled sea of repentance—which of all human experience is the most divine; and after this Passover cometh victory, faith, and good works," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 15 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900.

Now, while the whole world is in need of deliverance from bondage, persecution, and cruel inventions, we may pause and ponder the wonders of the past, and the more spiritual meaning of Easter and the Passover. When we realize that we are governed by the same powerful, loving, and omniactive God today, we come to the conclusion that the same wonders may occur in our present experiences.

Through the sincere study of Christian Science one obtains the desire to be delivered from a false sense of existence and to gain the spiritual understanding of real being. He begins to see that lovelier, holier, and more unselfish thoughts and deeds are needed to purify one's mind and body. He learns that sin is destroyed through reformation. He proves that sickness is healed through the understanding and realization of man's oneness with God, good, and that man cannot be separated from perfection. He becomes aware of the possibility and necessity of overcoming the fear of death or the desire to die through a knowledge of God as the creator, who has given to man eternal life.

Christian Scientists are learning to commemorate their Lord's victory over sin, disease, and death in their daily experience. As Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 35), **"They bow before Christ, Truth, to receive more of his reappearing and silently to commune with the divine Principle, Love."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH CLOCK, FROM THE MUSÉE DES ARTS DECORATIFS IN PARIS

THE GARNITURE of this ornate clock typifies the decoration of the early years of the nineteenth century in France, known as Empire. This style was developed under the recommendation and sponsorship of Napoleon Bonaparte. The mode was planned by the architects, Charles Percier and Pierre Fontains. They strove to invest the Empire fashion with the classical character, but they succeeded in conveying pomposity and pretense.

The Empire style is notable for carved decoration and for mounted brass ornamentation. Mahogany was customarily used and the metal contrasted effectively with the dark wood background. We see in this clock the classical symmetry, the use of the rosette and honeysuckle, the festoon, torch, wreath, and cherub.

From My Library Walls

THE PASSING OF Mr. J. P. Morgan recalled to my mind a little-known story of which I am reminded when I glance at the facsimile illuminated leaf of the Luttrell Psalter which hangs upon my library wall.

The famous Luttrell Psalter was, for a generation, well known to students while on loan in the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum. In beauty of decoration, this fine fourteenth-century manuscript does not compare with other superb volumes owned by the Museum; yet it is regarded as one of its most important items. Throughout the pages, there is an unusually detailed series of marginal drawings illustrating medieval life in England, together with many single subjects displaying the manners and customs of the Middle Ages. The book, in fact, supplies source material which has been freely drawn upon by English historians.

The volume had been on exhibition at the British Museum for so long that it never occurred to anyone that the possibility might arise of having it withdrawn by its owners. Yet that is exactly what did occur, when the English people felt the pressure put upon them by the aftermath of the first World War. Regretfully, the owners advised the Museum authorities that it was necessary for them to turn this asset into cash. It was unthinkable that such a national monument as this should ever be separated from the Museum; so the authorities issued an appeal to booklovers of the world to come to the rescue with their contributions.

All was going well with the public subscription when a second vitally important manuscript came unexpectedly into the market. At the end of 1928, a woman walked into the Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum with a package under her arm, asking for Mr. Gilson, at that time Keeper of the Manuscripts. She removed the wrapping and revealed nothing less than a Book of Hours, produced in the first quarter of the fifteenth century for John, Duke of Bedford, and embellished by English artists in the distinctive English style of illumination. It was amazing that a manuscript of such importance should have remained so long unknown, and it was unfortunate that the timing of its discovery should have coincided with the moment that the Luttrell Psalter was in process of being acquired. For nearly a century, the Museum has owned the Bedford Missal; but this was executed in the French style by French artists, while the rival represented the finest example in existence of the English style. The owner announced her immediate intention of placing the manuscript on the market. The Museum authorities begged her to delay, so that they might complete the matter of the Luttrell purchase; but she was obdurate; so the Museum authorities found themselves facing an awkward dilemma.

This is where Mr. Morgan comes into the picture; and, from this point on, I am telling the story as related to me by my friend Eric Millar, the authority on illumination at the British Museum. Mr. Morgan happened to be in London at the time this *impasse* arose, and he called on Mr. Millar at the Museum. After a cordial greeting, Mr. Millar remarked to his visitor: "Of course I can surmise why you happen to be in London at this time," and the answer was a question: "Is the Museum in the market for the new Bedford manuscript?" This question was in keeping with the sportsmanlike attitude Mr. Morgan and his father always took, in never bidding against the British Museum on any item which obviously should become a part of that great collection. Mr. Millar felt the significance of the question, and replied: "Unhappily we are out of the market; and, since we can't have it, we would be glad to see it a part of the Morgan Library in New York."

Mr. Morgan drew from Millar the whole story of the efforts to secure the Luttrell, and then asked: "If you had more time in which to turn, do you think you could raise enough by public subscription to purchase both the manuscripts?"

Mr. Millar optimistically replied that, if the owner had been willing to hold off for a year's time, he believed a sufficient fund could have been secured. Then Mr. Morgan made a definite proposition.

"Go ahead and buy the books," he authorized him, "putting in unlimited bids. I will advance the money without interest for a year. If, at the end of the year, you fail to raise the necessary amount, then I will take over the books in full settlement for the money advanced—and let me start your new fund with a personal contribution of £1,000."

Filled with new hope, Mr. Millar and his associates at the Museum started in on a strenuous campaign to raise the enormous sum of £64,500, the price at which the two treasures were finally bid in.

Having been in at the beginning, I followed the campaign with keen interest after my return to America. Two weeks before the deadline was reached, a disconsolate letter from Millar announced that the fund was short some £20,000, and the situation appeared hopeless. My next advice, written immediately after the expiration of the date, was to the effect that the unexpected had been achieved, the total amount was raised, and the books had passed into the permanent possession of the British Museum.

What he did not tell me in this conversation, but confided to me later, was that, when Mr. Morgan found, in spite of all efforts, the fund still lacked a few thousand pounds, he generously added to his original contribution a sufficient additional sum to complete the fund, and by this act to defeat himself!

Thus the Morgan Library in New York lost these two priceless items, and thus Mr. J. P. Morgan received from Oxford a few months later the degree of D. C. L. This was an unostentatious but convincing acknowledgment, on the part of the English people, of a debt which could not otherwise be satisfied.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Spring Sunset

Above the ocher hills—
Soft light of geranium—
There the sun burns out,
Leaving a gray smoke of trees.

MARY GRAHAM

Spring Plowing

All up and down the road to town
The grass is down! The grass is down!
Each gypsy blade of wild-grain gone
Since men and horses came at dawn
And left behind them not one green-
Clad dancer to rain's tambourine,
Nor under trampling hoof and boot
One singer to the wind's old flute.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

La fête de Pâques

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PÂQUES COMMÉMORE la résurrection du Christ Jésus. Chez les premiers chrétiens, cette fête remplaça la Pâque des Juifs, célébrée à la même époque. Voici comment l'Exode (12:26, 27) explique la coutume instituée par Moïse: "Et quand vos enfants vous diront: Que signifie pour vous cette cérémonie?... vous répondrez: C'est le sacrifice de la Pâque, en l'honneur de l'Éternel, qui passa par-dessus les maisons des Israélites, en Égypte, lorsqu'il frappa les Égyptiens, et qu'il préserva nos maisons."

Spirituellement interprétée, cette solennité mettait en lumière le fait suivant: Ceux qui avaient reconnu la protection de Dieu, du Tout-Puissant, ne pouvaient être atteints par les prétendus fléaux ou plaies de l'esprit mortel. Le nom donné à la fête rappelle encore un autre événement — le passage de la mer Rouge par les Israélites qui, sous la conduite de Moïse, purent atteindre à pied sec la rive opposée. Chez Moïse, la confiance en Dieu, dans le bien, surpassait de beaucoup la crainte du Pharaon; grâce à cette confiance, le patriarche put entendre la voix de son Père céleste, s'y montrer obéissant, et faire sortir d'Égypte un peuple asservi.

Le Christ Jésus célébra la Pâque avec ses disciples; toutefois, pour le Maître, il s'agissait non pas d'une simple observance matérielle, mais d'une chose bien plus profonde. Il savait que sa mission ne serait complète que s'il prouvait lui-même d'une part l'irréalité de l'existence matérielle, d'autre part la réalité et l'éternité de l'être spirituel.

Pendant son séjour sur la terre, Jésus le Christ aida ses apôtres et les instruisit, sachant qu'après sa crucifixion et sa résurrection ils devraient travailler à leur salut seuls avec Dieu. Il leur donna plusieurs leçons d'humilité, notamment lorsqu'il lava les pieds des disciples. Il leur commanda de s'aimer les uns les autres. Il les arma contre la haine et la persécution du monde; il leur promit le Consolateur, ou "l'Esprit de vérité." Voici ses paroles: "Quand lui, l'Esprit de vérité, sera venu, il vous conduira dans toute la vérité" (Jean 16:13); et encore: "Je prierai le Père, qui vous donnera un autre Consolateur, afin qu'il soit éternellement avec vous" (14:16).

Ces déclarations, comme toutes celles du Maître, concernent tous les humains et ne sont pas limitées à telle ou telle époque. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 55): "Selon les paroles de saint Jean: 'Il vous donnera un autre Consolateur, afin qu'il demeure avec vous *éternellement*.' Je comprends que ce Consolateur est la Science Divine." Ayant compris, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, la vie, les enseignements, les œuvres du Christ Jésus, le disciple qui suit l'exemple du Maître sera guidé vers l'état de conscience où règne Dieu, le bien, où la santé prévaut sur la maladie, où le péché fait place à la sainteté, où l'amour l'emporte sur la haine, où la vie triomphe de la mort.

"Spirituellement discernée, la Pâque est un merveilleux passage à travers un fleuve où coulent les larmes du repentir — ce qui est plus divin que toute autre étape de l'existence humaine; et cette Pâque est suivie de la victoire, de la foi, des bonnes œuvres," écrit Mrs. Eddy, à la page 15 de son *Message to The Mother Church for 1900*.

Le monde a maintenant besoin d'être affranchi de l'esclavage, des persécutions, des inventions cruelles; prenons donc le temps de réfléchir aux merveilleuses délivrances d'autrefois, à la portée spirituelle de la sortie d'Égypte et des Pâques chrétiennes. Comprenant que nous sommes gouvernés aujourd'hui par le même Dieu d'amour, par l'Être tout-puissant dont l'activité est universelle, nous en inférons qu'à notre époque il peut encore arriver des choses tout aussi remarquables.

L'étude sincère de la Science Chrétienne produit le désir d'échapper au faux sens de l'existence et d'obtenir la compréhension spirituelle de l'être véritable. Le disciple commence à voir que pour purifier l'esprit et le corps, il faut des pensées et des actes moins égoïstes, caractérisés par l'amour et la sainteté. Il apprend que la réforme est nécessaire pour détruire le péché. Il prouve que la maladie se guérit si l'on comprend l'unicité de l'homme avec Dieu, le bien — si l'on réalise que l'homme ne saurait être séparé de la perfection. Il se rend compte qu'il est possible et nécessaire de vaincre la crainte ou le désir de la mort, en reconnaissant Dieu pour le créateur, de qui l'homme a reçu la vie éternelle.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent à commémorer dans leur vie journalière la victoire que leur Maître remporta sur le péché, la maladie, la mort. Selon les paroles de Mrs. Eddy, à la page 35 de *Science et Santé*: "Ils s'inclinent devant le Christ, la Vérité, pour recevoir une idée plus élevée de sa réapparition et pour communier silencieusement avec le Principe divin, l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à la Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In the Taste of the Eighteenth Century

IT WAS THE Wedgwood Hall, so called because of its plaster decorations and color scheme. At either end of the room was an apse with a fireplace in it. The walls were decorated with "The Trophies of War" in plaster relief. There were giant marble urns, and long stools with cabriole legs. One looked around on the lovely fireplaces, the superb mahogany doors, the framed dial of the stucco ceiling, but most of all at the double vista, for the wide open doors of the Picture Gallery commanded a view of the lawns on the south side. The entrance door, framed by the great colonnaded portico on the north, looked on the lake and park. . . .

I always think of what Henry James wrote about this gallery. He used to stay here frequently, and he put the house in his novel *The Lesson of the Master*. He said "it went together and spoke in one voice—a rich English voice of the early part of the eighteenth century," and he called this gallery "a cheerful upholstered avenue into another century." . . .

When Robert Adam undertook to design you a house he was prepared to design the furniture and carpets for it. The art of interior decoration in his hands has never been practised with greater taste and genius. These rooms at Osterley reveal him at his best. One is apt to overlook the wealth of his detail. While gazing at the ceiling one neglects the carpet, which repeats the design, or the mantelpiece and the carved doorcases. In the Tapestry Room he has covered the walls with rose-coloured tapestry, woven at Beauvais, and he employed Angelica Kauffmann to paint the ceiling panels. . . .

The fashionable fancy of the age can be seen again in the Etruscan dressing-room. What fun it must have been for Robert Adam to design this room! Pompeii had just been excavated, and an illustrated book of the astounding discoveries of Etruscan and Pompeian art had just been published. . . . The Etruscan vases and the wall paintings, uncovered after centuries, inspired Adam; his Grand Tour of Italy had converted him to the Roman classical style, sustained in the engravings of Piranesi and the architecture of Palladio. One can hear him saying to Mr. Child, "What about a Pompeian room—with designs taken from Etruscan vases?" If Mr. Child felt doubtful, he must have felt pleased with the novelty of this room. It strikes a note unlike any other in the house.—From "And So to Bath," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Macmillan.)

So Many Songs in One

Spring dips its pink upon the peach tree
Bloom and builds purple pyramids above
The lilac's green unfolding leaves.
Rich perfume swims on the wind over the red
And mellow fields. The Carolina hills ring
With a wild medley of warbled tunes
From one bird's liquid throat. It is strange
How the mockingbird can weave into one
Clear song these soft spring roundelays!

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Mrs. Daniel Webster Dines With the King

TUESDAY EVENING, 29th October, 1839. Dined with Louis Phillippe and his Queen, the Princess Adelaide, Princess Clementina, and unmarried daughter, Duke de Nemours, Duke Montpensier & a younger one still. . . .

Dinner very superb. The King helps the soup, both tureens before him, and the Queen the fish, first rate attendance: gold platters and silver plates & forks. Second course gold spoon, dessert knives & forks, but as you use one fork another is placed at your side, and the same with your tumbler of water; as you empty it it is filled again & again, you ask for nothing. . . . Dinner all small dishes, not half we have in America: chocolate & ice cream together, coffee, ice moulded in jelly moulds, everything so nice. . . .

The Queen retired to the drawing room, the King following—Duke de Nemours & Sister & myself, in the same order we came in to dinner. We passed through [a] room after leaving the superb gallery we dined in, hung with paintings, and the ceiling superb, arched, with fresco paintings. Then we entered the billiard room & then the drawing room; coffee introduced directly. The King, Mr. W. & Gen. Cass formed a group and talked. The Queen invited me to the fire; . . . she took me up to the tapestry which is grand, and then desired me to look at the chairs. Beauvais the manufacturer of the chairs & sofas called, different from the Gobline, birds, &c.; the walls hung with pictures. She then sat down to the round table, and opened her netting and invited me to sit by her; the rest of the ladies with their work.

We sat until about nine and then I arose and bade adieu to the Queen & Princesses & ladies and to the King in passing and to the officers; and the gentlemen followed. I found after leaving that the Queen was to have had fine music, purposely for us, but we erred on the safe side, fearing to remain too long.

I regretted very much that I was so unfortunate as to be disappointed by my mantua maker. I had to wear the dress I was presented in the evening before, my white and pink, and a beautiful little head dress, very new, crimson, Anne Boleyn style, with dropping white flours & velvet, very new & tasteful. We had a long rainy drive and very dark. Gen. Cass, Mr. W. and myself returned together.—From "Mr. W. & I," Being the Authentic Diary of Caroline Le Roy Webster, During a Famous Journey with the Honble. Daniel Webster to Great Britain and the Continent, in the Year 1839. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English, and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353). Each issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid.). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy 25c.,

Christian Science Sentinel

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What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

Truth Beamed to the Orient ..... By Rodney L. Brink

"This is the United States of America." The words may be in Malay, Japanese, Chinese, Thai, Javanese, English—any one of a dozen languages spoken on the far rim of the Pacific, one of several dialects in some languages. Short-wave radio station KGEI or KWID will be carrying the voice of the United States Office of War Information, Overseas Branch, to all across the Pacific who have receiving sets with which to hear.

A "colossal fan mail" tells Director Owen Lattimore of the Pacific Overseas Branch that his message, which goes forth for about 17 hours out of each 24, is getting through. He and his crew know that in Japan an effort is made to "jam" their news broadcasts particularly, but that enough of their information gets through to give the people of the conquered lands of the far Pacific a true account of what is happening. Emphasis is held strongly on that word, "true"—and therein lies the motif for this brief article.

Mr. Lattimore came to his post of chief of the radio spokesmen of the United States to the Pacific peoples, direct from the headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China. He had been political adviser to General Chiang, recommended to the post by President Roosevelt. Years of travel, business experience, research, and writing in China and about China had fitted him peculiarly for the place. He has written six books on various aspects of China. One, written in 1932, was Manchuria, Cradle of Conflict. The present world conflict was being cradled even as he wrote.

Hope for Many Stations

The Overseas Branch hopes ultimately to have 11 radio stations beamed to the islands and far shores of the Pacific. Even that number will not approach the radio volume the Japanese propaganda office is able to devote to the task of telling its distorted stories to its own people and the people of the occupied areas.

Captured radio stations at Manila, Singapore, Hong Kong, Batavia, and elsewhere give the Japanese spokesmen a preponderance of volume. They use some of their stations to blanket or jam the voices which say: "This is the United States of America." They will hardly be able to jam the messages from as many stations as the Overseas Branch hopes to operate.

Demands of the Japanese military that all short-wave receiving sets be surrendered are not being heeded, not even in Japan itself. It is especially gratifying to know that those sections of the various populations which are the nuclei of resistance to the temporary conquerors are hearing the official voice of the United States.

The habitual Japanese claim of victory, the old bombastic story that "all is over except for tidying up," has been repeated so often and later proved false that even in Japan it is not believed. A Japanese radio commenator gave the disbelief away when he said that after this war Russia would give the United States no credit for helping win the victory, and that the United States doubtless would start another war right away. For this assumption that the United Nations will win he was taken off the air, for his voice—that of a renegade from Australia—was not heard thereafter.

"Radio San Francisco," a term used for brevity but not officially in the broadcasts, does not predicate any part of its broadcasting on the supposition that the Japanese are hardy supermen, knowing no fear. The Japanese troops which took part in the sack and massacre of Nanking got so out of hand that they had to be taken to an island and kept there under strictest discipline for a long period. "Victors' hysteria" is the term used to describe their running amock. It is believed that troops capable of such riotous conduct are subject also to mass hysteria bred by fear. This was evidenced by the actions of all during the bombing of Tokyo a year ago.

Know What Makes Them Tick

"We know what makes them tick," says Mr. Lattimore, speaking of the Japanese in general.

"The truth strengthens our side and weakens theirs. The Japanese, like the Germans, began their psychological warfare, based on falsities, long before the military war began.

"We give our listeners in those far lands the facts about the war as soon as possible. We have told them the truth, and will keep on telling it, about our reverses as well as our victories. Our Japanese adversaries with their exaggerated false claims such as those of annihilation of our Navy on several occasions whet the appetite of the peoples of the Pacific for news from the other side, truthful news. We give them that."

Director Owen Lattimore, as gentle of manner as he is scholarly of attainments, makes this important statement simply and undramatically.

To those who know the value of being on the side of Truth, the declaration means: "They that be with us are more than they that be with them."

. . . "This is the United States of America."

To Change the Subject:

Snappy Slang Heads for America ..... By Laura Haddock

United States soldiers and fliers abroad are learning a new vocabulary of slang. They're getting it, we are told, in Britain where Air Force members have evolved what almost amounts to an entire new language, and in Australia where there has existed for some time a speech which, purporting to be English, sounds to Americans like nothing they ever have heard before, except maybe "double talk."

A newspaper correspondent, reporting on the magnitude of the strange lingo, hazarded the prophecy that Americans at home were due for a "certain postwar shock" when the troops return.

I somehow don't think this is the way to shock Americans. New, sparkling, startling, graphic, vivid words are the American's meat and drink. He assimilates them easily, rapidly, and with relish. If I know anything at all about Americans, they will clasp a new slang vocabulary to their collective bosom. For the first few months after the war, if that happens to be the period during which troops come back to their home shores, it will be woefully out-of-date not to be able to toss the new words about quite casually as if you'd always used them.

Far from shocking the home folks, the new words undoubtedly will be the vogue, and the younger set will seek eagerly after a knowledge of them. Indeed, it will surprise me if we don't outdo the RAF and the Australians on their own linguistic ground.

It was so after World War I and it seems safe to predict it will be so after this war. Remember how readily we took to crying an amused "Kamerad" instead of "Help!" when a situation got beyond us? And how "Big Bertha" became the name for all stout girls after it had served its term as the name for a big gun?

In fact, this sort of thing has been going on in American speech for a long, long time. Probably no more fertile soil than ours has yet been found for a good, crisp, and apt new word. And usually the only persons who have been shocked by it have been the few elders with a touch of the purist about them who thought they saw the English language being desecrated.

Personally, I think it's going to be a lot of fun to use some of the expressions. For instance, it strikes me that American youth will enjoy saying that it takes a "dim view" of something when it means it is skeptical. That has all the earmarks of an expression destined to fit into the American vocabulary without a struggle. But best of all—most American in essence—it seems to me, is going to be the custom of saying, "You've had it!" when what you mean is, "You haven't got it and you won't get it,"—the reply an American outside the Savoy in London received when he asked a British flier: "Can I get a taxi?"

It only goes to show, I suppose, that the youth of Britain and of America have more in common than they knew. If an expression as pithy, as reverse-English as this one can originate on the airfields of England, then we are brothers in more ways than we suspected.

WPB Promises Tools for War Gardeners

As many New Englanders began their annual gardening preparations, the War Production Board yesterday assured war gardeners they will be able to obtain necessary tools, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides for their food production campaign.

Accent this year will be upon factual information in catalogs. Content of fertilizers will be changed, tools may be less varied, plastics may be found in substitution for metal parts, and certain insecticides may be lacking, but in general the wartime gardener may expect to be able to carry on adequately.

Production of most commercial fertilizers in 1943 will be greater than ever before, the WPB said, though nitrogenous fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, will not be as readily available as in pre-war years.

However, a 3-8-7 formula is permitted to be sold in stores in bags from 5 to 100 pounds. This means that the fertilizer contains 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 7 per cent potash. This fertilizer is designed to provide all the necessary elements required for plants in vegetable gardens.

Supplies of hand tools will be adequate, the WPB said, but styles will be fewer and less fancy. For instance, tool manufacturers have been reduced from 324 different types of forks to only 76. Rakes are now made in eight styles, compared with 55 once manufactured. Hoes are available in 39 styles, compared with 362, eye hoes in 17 rather than 42 styles, and hand cultivators in 8 compared with 14 styles.

Garden hose is still being made, the quantity available dependent upon how much reclaimed rubber manufacturers care to allot to it as compared with their needs for industrial and other types of hose.

Certain less critical plastics and iron and steel are being substituted for nozzles, valves, and other hose parts, the WPB said. Use of copper is prohibited for such parts, as for other types of garden equipment. Some spray guns are being made of noncritical materials instead of metal.

There will be enough of various types of insecticides and fungicides to take care of any pests that may try to sabotage victory garden crops, according to the WPB. Most abundant will be nicotine sulphate, valuable with soap as a spray on such sucking insects as aphids or as a dust on such chewing insects as cucumber beetles, and corn and squash borers.

Cryolite is also available used either as a spray or dust mixed with talc, sulphur, or pyrophyllite on flea beetles, cucumber beetles, cabbage worms, Mexican beetles, and similar insects.

Cryolite, the WPB warned, is poisonous to man, hence vegetables on which it is used should be thoroughly washed.

Arsenicals, used for cut worms and corn worms; sulphur, employed as an insectide, or a carrier for rotenone or cryolite; and certain types of synthetic insectides, sold under various trade names, are also expected to be available.

Use of these types is advised by the WPB in preference to scarcer materials such as copper, pyrethrum, and rotenone.

Enough copper is being made available, however, for an adequate supply of paris green for potato bugs, bordeaux for fungus, and other commonly used poisons, provided there is no waste, the WPB stated.

Bay State Fairs Plan Garden Tests

A competitive program for victory gardeners is being planned for the annual autumn fairs in Massachusetts, it was announced yesterday by Alfred W. Lombard, Director of Fairs for the State Department of Agriculture.

To provide added incentive for new gardeners, separate divisions will be set up so that they will not be forced to compete with experienced hands at gardening, Mr. Lombard explained. Local victory garden committees and county extension service officials are charting steps which will be taken to furnish information on how exhibits should be prepared.

To provide further impetus to the victory gardener Governor Saltonstall has announced that he will ask the Legislature for a special $2,000 appropriation as the State's share toward victory garden awards.

Insurance Official Heads Boys' Camps

Boys' Camps, Inc., one of the largest camping organizations in the country, has elected Charles B. Johnson, Boston insurance official, as President.

Camps operated by the organization include Camp Wing and a Frontier Village known as the Duxbury Stockade, in Duxbury; Camp Mitton, a wilderness camp for boys at Brewster; Camp Lapham, a camp for girls at Ashby; and two Caddy Camps, the Oyster Harbor's Caddy Camp at Osterville, and Bald Peak Caddy Camp at Melvin Village, N. H.

Other officers elected are Lloyd D. Brace, of Dover, Chairman; Charles F. Eaton, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, Vice-President; Ralph Hornblower, of Boston, Treasurer, and Henry Hixon Meyer, of Belmont, Secretary.

'Objector' Gets Four-Year Sentence

BALTIMORE, April 20 (AP)—Federal Judge William C. Coleman sentenced Charles Butcher, a graduate of Harvard University, to four years' imprisonment yesterday, following his conviction by a jury on charged of failing to report to a conscientious objectors' camp.

Mr Butcher, whose home is at Cambridge, Mass., had contended that conscientious objectors' camps were under military control illegally. His attorney, Wilfred T. McQuaid, argued that the draft law stated specifically that objectors should be assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction.

Peace Feeler From Spain: Axis Try to Win Lost War

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20 — Spain's Axis-favoring peace offer, together with Germany's newest diplomatic changes, are as significant for the United Nations as any reconstructions among the Reich's military leaders.

They indicate clearly Germany's determination to avert if possible by diplomatic measures the catastrophe which Hitler's warring military strength cannot prevent.

Spain, through its Foreign Minister, last week "offered her good offices to achieve restoration of world peace immediately." This offer, as was only to be expected, has found in Britain and in United States an identical reply, namely, that there is but one condition of peace—unconditional surrender of the Axis as stated at Casablanca by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

First Attempt

This Spanish action is significant because it is the first overt attempt to achieve a negotiated peace on behalf of the Axis. Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez Jordana's solution is simple—Britain and the United States on the one hand and the Axis powers on the other will shake hands and unite against the alleged great world danger of Bolshevism. Any pacts of alliance between the United Nations and Russia are to be repudiated by the democracies. A return will be made to a condition of things in Europe practically the same as Hitler advocated in prewar days and which, by the exclusion of Russia, led to the Munich Agreement, followed by the present calamity.

Such an idea is too fantastic to be seriously entertained. On the other hand, even though it was bound to be rejected, the timing of this offer is significant. It indicates that General Franco, who hitherto has viewed Axis military prospects enthusiastically, now has serious doubts about them. In fact, the impending Rommel defeat in Tunisia and United Nations' offensives in different parts of the Continent have influenced this latest Spanish pronouncement. It is also obvious that this action has been indirectly, if not directly, inspired from Berlin, which has found its other peace moves carried on through some of its satellites quite unsuccessful.

Franco Needs Peace

At the same time, from the viewpoint of General Franco, it should not be ignored that peace is the only condition in which his own precarious regime, with its crowded prisons and poverty-stricken countryside, can continue to exist.

The United Nations reception of this new peace maneuver emanating from Madrid is hardly a happy introduction to the new German Ambassador to the Spanish Capital. Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff is already well known to the Anglo-Saxon world both as the last German Ambassador in Washington before the outbreak of war and prior to that as First Secretary of the German Embassy in London from 1926 to 1930. Consequently he is probably the German diplomat with the best knowledge and understanding of the Western democracies. It is for this reason that he now is being sent to Madrid, the Capital, where peace feelers will be given sympathetic hearing and where outside world reactions to Axis activities can be fairly well appraised.

The rejection of Foreign Minister Jordana's offer obviously was expected by Wilhelmstrasse — what, however is important for Hitler is to find whether such an offer would not indicate some rift which might be enlarged either so as to get peace later at the least cost to the Axis, or to sow dissension among the United Nations.

Ambassadors Described

Dr. Dieckhoff and Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, who becomes German ambassador to the Vatican, represent the last authoritative experts in the Wilhelmstrasse for whom the United Nations conceivably may still have any respect. Both came late to Naziism—in fact, for many years after 1933, they still were taking pains to explain to representatives of democratic countries that they were not Nazis and that Naziism was but a phase which soon would pass.

They embraced Naziism when it proved its worth as an instrument of German imperialism and they thought it worth while. They did in diplomacy what Dr. Hjalmar Schacht did in finance and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg and other German Nationalist Party members did in politics. In fact, these "yes men" made Hitler possible and they now are being used—and that willingly—to "organize world sympathy" on behalf of a so-called decent Germany. This means removing the excrescences of Naziism but leaving Germany strong enough to restart a new militaristic program at a later convenient date. Dr. Dieckhoff, Baron von Weizsaecker and their associates never made any genuine protests against Hitler's aggressions and imperialism.

Job to Sow Discord

Now, however, together with Ambassador Dr. Hans Thomsen in Stockholm, they will exert all their efforts to sow discord among the United Nations to get the Allies through neutrals to believe that the Germans had learned the lessons of war and now want to live at peace. These three Ambassadors are particularly dangerous because of the channels through which they are able to work.

Hitler's tactics are like those of a business concern which, having failed to avoid the consequences of slump, resulting from its own unscrupulous speculations, has decided it now must send out those salesmen who know best their rival competitors and try through intermediaries to persuade them that it will be better for all concerned if only they could get back to good old days once more. Especially, it is argued, since there is another serious competitor—Bolshevik Russia—waiting to draw all benefits from present conditions.

Latin Americans Ask Brigade As Their Contribution to Allies

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 20—The ambitious scheme for formation of a Pan-American Brigade to fight at the side of the United Nations is being discussed now in Latin-American circles in Washington, according to a young Argentine diplomat, Ramon Lavalle, who recently passed through here en route for Cairo on his way back to the United States, where he will develop the plan with prodemocratic Latin Americans.

Señor Lavalle, writer, soldier, and diplomat, comes from a well-known Argentine family and recently has been serving in diplomatic posts in Tokyo and Hong Kong, where he helped to evacuate Allied subjects. Earlier, Señor Lavalle fought for freedom in the International Brigade for Republican Spain and in the Philippines.

According to this diplomat, young men throughout Latin America now feel it is their duty to join in the struggle of the United Nations and they want to form a brigade of 20,000 to 30,000 shock troops picked from the best types from Latin-American universities to fight for democracy in the same manner the International Brigade fought for Republican Spain. The novelist Ernest Hemingway, who is an old friend of Señor Lavalle, is said to be strongly backing the scheme, and Señor Lavalle himself is apparently one of the prime movers in forming the Brigade.

War on Fascism

In an interview, Señor Lavalle said, "We young Latin Americans want all Latin America to declare war on fascism and carry out a policy of active participation in the present struggle. We aim to form a Pan-American Brigade composed of men from every Latin-American republic.

"Latin America can very easily provide these men. They are everywhere just awaiting call. We are idealistic and generous and it is something dear to us to be able to be useful in healthy crusades. A brigade is the solution for all those young Latin Americans who want ot help the United Nations war effort. It will create popular sympathy in the masses, making American and British aims their own, and it would make Latin Americans feel directly attached and concerned with the fortunes of the present world-wide struggle."

It is proposed to raise funds for this new Pan-American Brigade by public subscriptions throughout the Latin-American republics and it is hoped that Washington will provide American officers to train recruits and that the training take place in California, Texas, or Florida.

Nucleus for University

Discussing these details regarding the proposed Pan-American Brigade, Señor Lavalle said that after the war was won, it was hoped that the Brigade could form a nucleus from which could be formed a Pan-American university somewhere in the United States, preferably in Florida or Texas, where students from North, Central, and South America could go to study and, apart from learning about American ways of life, could learn about one another's problems, thus further cementing Pan-American friendship.

Señor Lavalle said, "There is no doubt that Latin America can be a powerful ally of the United States and a university would help to create a real permanent Pan-Americanism and a real and deep understanding between all the American countries."

Señor Lavalle emphasized also that President Roosevelt had done much to establish better relations among Americans, but he thought the university type of men whom he hoped would join the Pan-American Brigade would be ideal for the proposed university and that the friendships formed during the present war and service abroad also would help to dissipate any misunderstandings which may exist at present.

Spanish Angle

The fact that such a scheme is being discussed and organized at the present time is especially significant in view of the fact that so many well-informed foreign diplomats here think that Spain may yet be drawn into the war this summer. If the youth of South America, which is mostly Spanish in origin, thus shows its sympathy with the Allied cause by joining the Pan-American Brigade, it is bound to influence Spanish opinion and will make it even more difficult for fascist elements in Spain itself to attempt to force Spain into the war on the side of the Axis.

While informed foreign diplomatic circles here do not think Generalissimo Francisco Franco wants war, they point out that the Falange cannot welcome a United Nations victory. This fact may yet make difficulties for the Franco Government, especially if Hitler should suddenly face Spain with a demand for passage of troops.

However, whatever Spain's decision may be—and it is thought here that Franco may have to decide this summer—it is encouraging that young South Americans like Señor Lavalle are looking ahead and are confident of democracy's final triumph.

Signing Up for Work on the Farm Front

Wide World

Boypower for Food Production in California

There's a new army building up in the United States—boys and girls in their 'teens, armed with hoe and spade, eager to share in the "battle" for food. Here R. W. Sincock, harvest camp executive of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., signs up boys for the camp, which aids farmers in the harvesting of their crops.

War-Born Air Line: Its Place in Peace

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many of the innumerable war-born air lines now operated by American interests will be economically practicable when peace comes?

At present, this can be only a matter of conjecture even by those who are qualified to make such evaluations.

Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, air lines under the United States flag with terminals abroad were confined to one across the North Atlantic, another across the Pacific, and a rather comprehensive setup which embraced both coasts of South America, most of the important islands in the West Indies, and practically all of Central America. A second trans-Atlantic line was in prospect.

These lines handled passengers, air-mail, and a modest amount of light freight. Their business grew comparatively slowly until 1939, when war conditions caused demand to exceed supply.

U. S. Air Transport Growth

But since the entry of the United States into the conflict, American air transport facilities have been greatly expanded. The public has only a general knowledge of the ramifications of the air routes now being operated by the United States. Many of them are in the nature of military secrets, but it can be said that there is no present battle front which cannot now be reached by air in as many hours as days required by ordinary means of travel.

There can be no question that the fortunes of war have afforded the United States a great advantage in securing a decided advantage in the matter of controlling many air routes which under other conditions either would not have been obtained at all or would have involved bitter competition with other air-minded nations.

But in appraising the practicability of these routes when peace comes, the most pertinent possibility which must be considered is whether or not postwar demands for air service will sink to prewar levels. In all probability they will not, because the war years will have produced a huge army of air-minded individuals, thousands of whom will be entitled to wear wings in their own right, and innumerable others who will have firsthand acquaintance with the advantages afforded by air transportation.

Airfield Factor

Another factor to be considered will be the existence of numerous airfields, some of major proportions, in localities never before available to airplanes.

On the other page of the ledger will loom the matter of expense. It is all too easy today to thumb a plane ride at the United States' expense, but when the price of a ticket must be forthcoming from private resources, desire all too often will have to be tempered by financial considerations.

As a matter of fact, commercial air-line operations will, just as does every other business enterprise, depend entirely on the financial return obtainable.

Presently, the United States is operating an air route which extends from Florida to China. It is a route which required imagination, foresight, pluck, enterprise, and persistence to establish, and along which planes must travel down to Brazil, over to and across Africa, and thence by unpublicized stops to India and China.

Nevertheless, this is one route which never can be expected to stand on its own feet. Come peacetime, the most economic air route to China will be over the pre-Pearl Harbor clipper course across the Pacific. To India or the Netherlands Indies, one would strike across to England or the Netherlands and thence go by way of the prewar air lines. In both cases, recourse to the former routes would be a saving of time and money.

And so it goes. Any skilled air-route administrator can furnish a very accurate estimate of the lines which are destined to be continued in postwar operation under private management, and it is a safe surmise that as far as the United States is concerned, there will be very few more than were operated in prewar days.

Another factor that remains to be determined is the ability of the airplane to compete with ships as an economical carrier of freight.

A great many popular misconceptions in this regard now exist.

The airplane admittedly has infinite possibilities, but as we know it today, it has not yet been developed to the point where it can compete on equal terms with shipborne freight cargoes except in isolated instances.

Meanwhile, carpers are occupying themselves with after-the-war possibilities of friction because the United States has been able to establish such a far-flung network of wartime aerial routes.

U. S. Companies Ready

The air-transportation companies of the United States were particularly well equipped to undertake this expansion because of the experience they had acquired in recent years in projecting and perfecting transportation routes throughout the vast area of this nation and across the wide reaches of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The pioneering work which had established the "know how" was an invaluable asset when it became necessary to project air routes over territory which never before had been surveyed for such purposes. In fact, some routes have been placed in operation to meet military needs the development of which in normal times never had been given the slightest consideration because they manifestly possessed no economic possibilities, or because they entailed enormous costs for establishing the necessary ground facilities.

Furthermore, the imperative need of presenting a united front to the common enemy has resulted in air privileges, which in time of peace would have been guarded jealously or made a matter of extensive bartering, having been made available to the United States because it alone was in a position to develop their possibilities.

What the future holds cannot be predicted. But at the present time we have a war to win, and this is no time for visionaries to conjure possibilities of postwar friction concerning matters which at best are only remote contingencies.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

British Plane Output Up 55 P. C. by Weight

By the Associated Press

London, April 20

With nearly 15,000 firms engaged now in making planes and parts, British factories during the first quarter of this year turned out a weight of completed aircraft 55 per cent greater than during the same period last year, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, announced today.

Heavy bomber output figures on the same basis, he said in a speech at the Guildhall, were even better, aggregating three and a half times as much as in the first three months of 1942.

Women workers represent nearly 40 per cent of all employees in the aircraft industry, which now is the largest single enterprise in the country, Sir Stafford said.

Eire War Diversion of 'Gas' Brings Domestic Traffic Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Each week the transport situation grows more difficult in Eire, and the Government is taking drastic measures to conserve gasoline and tires for vital services.

From March 1 this year all busses in Dublin began their final journeys at 9:30 p. m. Before this the curfew hour was 10 o'clock. City theaters are now facing a dilemma. Already many of them had altered their opening time to 7:15 or 7:30 to enable their patrons to catch the 10 p. m. busses to outlying suburbs. Now managements are wondering if they can make any further adjustments.

An added complication is that gas for cooking and lighting is not available under the City rationing system until 6 p. m. And something like a third of the City householders are still dependent on gas for these purposes. As private cars have been banned, the problem is still further intensified. A reduced taxi service still operates at much dearer rates. But this hardly counts as a relief. Cycles or pony traps provide an answer. City cinemas have ignored the bus regulations throughout and find their audiences quite ready to stay for later shows.

Busses Scarcer, Too

The number of busses is being cut down on Saturday and Sunday. No busses may now run in competition with trams. Districts served by trams are fortunate for they can run later as they draw their current from the Shannon water power. Last year Eire's gasoline deliveries totaled about 12,000,000 gallons or less than one-third of a normal year's supply. Now the Eire allocation has been still further reduced and there is no assurance of delivery.

Not only for pleasure but for vital goods distribution in outlying regions, the lack of transport presents an ever-growing problem. In the scattered district of North Mayo, complaints were received that gasoline restrictions imposed real hardships on remote villages and farmhouses. Out of this situation arose the new experiment, which has been tried, of pooling road motor transport and placing it solely in the hands of the Great Southern Railway Company. Now that the scheme has proved its worth, it is expected that the Minister for Industry will extend the same system to other areas by means of further emergency orders.

What of Postwar Policy?

Truck owners have voiced anxiety that this system will mean their permanent exclusion from the roads, and there is speculation about pastwar traffic policy in Eire. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry, in a Dail statement, has emphasized that the present plan has nothing to do with postwar policy in transport matters. But he also added that in the postwar period there must be a new development in transport organization and Eire cannot go back merely to the prewar situation. The Minister's statement suggests that improvements justified by experience, may be incorporated in some postwar scheme, especially as the prewar position of road and rail transport was crippling the railways financially and hindering their efficient working.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 907,440
1943 volume to date 103,719,265
1942 volume to date 34,061,294

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Monday 48.6 Prev. day 48.5
Month ago 46.0 Year ago 34.1
1943 high 49.8 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60e	2	58	57½	57½	— ⅛
Abbott L pf 4 †	40	111¼	111¼	111¼	
Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Air Reduction (1a)	7	42⅜	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Alb&Susq (7½) †	20	100	100	100	
Allegheny Corp	26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— 1/16
Allegheny pf xw	29	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Allegheny pf $30 ww	28	17½	16¾	17	— ⅛
Allen Ind Stk .35g	5	24¼	24	24¼	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	155	154	154	—1
Allied Mills (1e)	4	22	22	22	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅛g	9	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1⅛g)	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Amal Leath	15	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf ½h	1	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80	80	80	—1
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Am Airlines (1½e)	2	63¼	62½	62½	— ½
Am Bank Note ⅛g	12	16	16	16	
Am Brake Shoe ⅛g	2	37½	37	37	
Am Cable & Rad	32	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	80	80	80	— ½
Am Can pf (7) †	40	175½	175½	175½	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	6	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅜
Am Car&F pf (9g)	3	69¼	68¼	69	
Am Ch&Cable ½o	7	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
Am Chicle 4a †	120	105	104½	104½	— ½
Am Crys Sug ⅛e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Tile	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am European ⅛e	1	9	9	9	
Am Export (1½g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
Am & For Power	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾ak	2	62½	62	62	
Am&FP $7pf ⅞ak	1	69	69	69	
Am & F P 2 pf	23	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	1	62	62	62	
Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Am Internat (1⅛g)	10	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Invlll pf2½ †	50	40	40	40	—2
Am Locomotive	15	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾ak	2	99½	99	99	
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Am M&Met (1⅛g)	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	9	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ¾
Am P & L $5 pf	19	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S .15g	43	9	8¾	9	
Am R&S S pf 7 †	20	167	167	167	
Am Roll Mill .20g	17	13½	12⅜	13½	
Am R M pf 4½ †	30	64½	64⅜	64½	+ ⅜
Am Safety Raz ⅛g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	2	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g †	210	31⅝	31	31	— ⅞
Am Smelt & R (2)	7	44¼	43½	43½	— 1/16
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	90	152	151½	152	+1½
Am Stl Fdrs ¼g	6	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Am Stores ½g	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¾
Am Tel&Tel (9)	19	143¾	143½	143½	— 1/16
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	3	54¼	54¼	54¼	
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	138¾	138½	138¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Am Viscose (1g)	10	37¼	37	37¼	
Am Water Works	99	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	73½	73	73½	+1½
Am Woolen	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
Am Wool pf (2k)	2	67½	67½	67½	
Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	17	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Anac W&C ¼ag †	50	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Anchor Hock .15g	1	19	19	19	
Armour Illinois	18	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Arm Ill pf †	20	56	65	65	— ½
Armstrong Ck ¼ag	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
Arnold Const (½)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
As D Gd 1 pf 6 †	50	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
As D Gd 2pf 7 †	1	79	79	79	—1
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	50	102½	102	102½	+1½
Atch T&SF (3g)	14	54⅞	54¼	54¾	
Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	78⅞	78⅝	78¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	8	32½	32	32	
Atl G&W In pf 5e	2	55	55	55	—1
Atl Refining (.15e)	3	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4 †	30	109	109	109	
Atlas Corp (1⅛g)	3	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾ag †	10	61¾	60¾	60¾	—1¼
Atlas Tack (1⅛g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	40	120	120	120	
Austin Nichols	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— 1/16
Aust Nich pr A †	20	49	49	49	—1
Aviation Corp .10g	37	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Baldwin Loco pf	21	16⅛	16	16	
Balt & Ohio	21	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	13	12½	12⅜	12½	
Bangor & Ar	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½ak †	100	51½	50½	51	
Barber Asphalt	6	18¾	18¼	18½	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	20	17½	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	15	15	15	
Best Foods (.60)	1	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½ag)	17	64	63¼	63½	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	—1¼
Black & Deck 1.60	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35a)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	45	45	45	
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	
Borden Co (.30g)	7	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Bower Roll B ⅛g	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ⅛ag	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	15	26¼	25½	26	+ ½
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	40	40	40	
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	1	13	13	13	
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ⅛g	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (1e)	15	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (½g)	5	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅝
Burlino Mills .35e	13	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	15	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	7	5¼	5½	5¼	
Butler Bros .30g	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	24¼	24¼	24½	
Butte C&Z (¾ae)	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Byers (AM) Co	1	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅜
Byron Jackson ½g	4	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Calif Pack 1½	3	27¼	27	27	
Calif Pk pf 2½ †	10	55	55	55	
Cent RR N J	15	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	2	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¾
Century Rib Mo	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	4	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †	260	58	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
Chain Belt (1⅛g)	1	19	19	19	
Champ P&F ¼ag	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Checker Cab	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
Ches & Ohio (3)	14	44⅞	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	3	8	7¾	8	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	13	14½	14¼	14¼	
Chi Great West	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ⅛k	8	16	15¾	16	— ¼
Chi Mail Order ⅛a	2	12½	12⅜	12½	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Ch Pn T p pf2½ †	70	50½	50½	50½	
Chi R I 6%pf		1¼	1	1¼	
Chi R I 7% pf	3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	18	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	— ¾
City Ice&F (1.20)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
City I&F pf 6½ †	20	102¾	102½	102¾	+ ¼
City Investing †	10	40	40	40	—1
City Stores	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	2	37	37	37	—1⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	70	113	112¼	113	+1
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody ½ag	3	35	35	35	
Coca-Cola (3)	1	99	99	99	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A (3)	180	64¼	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½	18	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Col & South †	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf †	260	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf †	10	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Com Fuel & Ir ½ag	2	17½	17	17	— ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Colum G & E	31	5⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
Col G&E5%pf5 †	20	54¾	54¾	54¾	—1
Colum Pict (½ag)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	
Com Credit (3)	1	34	34	34	
Comw Invest Tr (5)	8	37½	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Com I Tr pf 4½ †	70	110½	110	110	
Comw Solvents .60e	10	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Conw'lth & South	57	11	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	8	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	
Cons Edison (1.60)	36	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
Consol Film Ins	4	1¾	1¾	1⅝	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼ak	10	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Cons Laundries	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	54	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Con Vultee (⅓g)	9	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	5	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	7	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
Consolodation Cl pf	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Consum Ppf 4½ †	10	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
Container Corp ½ag	18	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅝
Cont Baking ½ag	4	8⅛	8	8	
Cont Can (¼ag)	9	30⅞	30¼	30½	
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	43	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	33½	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
Copperweld Stl .80	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	240	45⅞	45½	45¾	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	12	56¾	56⅜	56½	
Coty International	13	1½	1½	1½	
Crane Co (1e)	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	— 1/16
Crane cv pf 5	90	105	104½	105	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅛e	7	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Crown C&S ⅓e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	90½	90½	90½	— ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	7	34¼	34¼	34½	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ¼
Cub-Am Sug (¾ae)	12	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	50	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Curtis Publishing	84	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	30	73½	73	73	—1
Curtis P pr pf 3¾k	13	35¼	34	34⅜	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	50	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓ae	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ⅛g	2	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Daviso Ch .60e	3	16	15¾	16	
Dayb P&Lpf4½ †	20	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	5	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	1	33	33	33	
Diesel-Wem G ⅜g	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Del & Hudson	12	15⅛	15⅜	15	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	203	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Detroit Ed (.60g)	4	18⅛	18	18	
Devoe&Ray(1)	50	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
Diamond M 1⅓	2	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1⅓	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Diamt Motor ⅛ag	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Dixie Cup (¼ag)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup A2½ †	60	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Doehler Die C ⅓g	6	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	16	20	19⅝	20	
Douglas Airc (5e)	5	68¼	67¾	67¾	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	141½	141½	141½	—1
Dresser Mfg (1⅓e)	5	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Dunhill Internat	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	11	143	141½	141¾	— ¼
du Pont pf (4½2)	2	128¼	128	128¼	+ ¾
Duq Light 1pf 5 †	30	120	120	120	+ ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Eastern Air Lines	5	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Eastman Kodak (5)	2	161¼	160¾	161¼	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40	40	40	— ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
El Auto-Lite ⅛ag	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	16	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	48	47	48	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	54⅛	52	54	+1⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	3	37¼	37	37	— ¼
El Paso N G .2.40	2	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Endicott-John (3)	1	52	52	52	—1½
Endicott-J pf 5 †	10	116½	116½	116½	+1½
Eng Pub Service	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Eng P S 5 pf 5	170	77	76½	77	
Eng P S $5½pf5½ †	80	79	79	79	+ ¾
Equit Office Bldg	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
Erie Railroad (1e)	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	38	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ⅓ag	11	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Evans Products	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	4	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ag	1	12	12	12	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	2	5½	5¼	5½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Fed D St pf 4½ †	1	89	88	88	—1¾
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜ag	7	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½g	6	36⅜	35½	36⅜	+ ⅝
Flintkote (¾ag)	12	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½ae	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Florsheim Sh A 1g	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Sti	6	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Follans Stl pf †	60	40	39½	39½	— ½
Food Mach .35g	1	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	22	17⅜	16¼	17¼	+ ¾
Francisco Sugar	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	112	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gamewell ⅓g †	20	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— 1/16
Gen Am Trans (2e)	2	41⅛	41	41	
Gen Baking .30g	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Gen Bak pf (8) †	10	138½	138½	138½	+1½
Gen Bronze	6	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
GenCablepf3½k †	50	86	86	86	— ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	65	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.80g)	8	37¾	37½	37¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
Gen G&E A	4	3	3	3	
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	100	100	100	— ½
Gen Mills (4)	14	88½	88	88	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	160	133½	133½	133½	+ ½
Gen Motors ½ag	39	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128½	128½	128½	— ¼
Gen Out Adv .20e	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	12	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen Pub Service	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real & Util	2	1	1	1	
Gen Refract (.30g)	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Gen S C pf 3k †	60	76½	76	76½	+ ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	17	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Glidden Co (.30g)	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	5	11	11	11	
Goebel Brew (.20)	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich(BF) pf 5	1	95	95	95	
Goodyear T&R ⅓ag	16	34⅛	33⅞	34¼	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ¼ae	9	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	16	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	1	6	6	6	
Grand Union	2	1 1/16	12	12	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	5	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
Gt Nor Ir Ore 2e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	21	28⅞	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	5	26½	26	26	— ⅛
Gt W S up pf ?	120	147	146	146	—1
Green (H L) 2e	5	41½	41	41	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	6	17¼	17	17	
Grum Air En 1⅛e	1	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3¾	3½	3⅝	
Guantan Sug pf †	40	125	123¾	123¾	—2¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gulf Stat & Chic	189	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	28	38¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
H					
Hall Printing (1)	2	16	16	16	
Hamm $5 pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	+ ½
Hat Cp Am (¼ag)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	20	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
Helme GW 2½ag	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
Hercles Motor (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd ⅓ae	2	80¾	80½	80½	+ ½
Here Pow pf 6 †	20	131	131	131	—1¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
Holly Sugar (1)	6	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	13	36¾	36	36½	
Hod-Harsh A 2½	1	37	37	37	
Houd-Harsh B ¼ag	5	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	50	50	50	
Houston Oil	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (½2)	2	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	15	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	36	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
I					
Illinois Central	25	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	26½	26½	26½	
Indpls P&L .60g	7	15⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
Inland Steel (1g)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
Inspir Con Cop ¼ag	5	13⅞	13¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¼	7¼
American Barge Line Co	9½	10½
American Hardware Co.	24¾	26¾
American Manufacturing	34¾	37¾
American Manufac 5 pf	82¾	..
American Wringer Co	5¾	6¼
†Amoskeag Company	25¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70¾	76¾
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	49¼	53
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34¼	36¼
Automobile Banking Vorp A	1¼	..
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14¾	16¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	34¾	36¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15¼	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	68¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39¼
Brown Co	1.70	3.00
Brown Co pf	29•	31
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15½	16¾
Coos Bay Lumber Co	39¾	43¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	20¼	22
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¾	27¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	64¾	67
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17½	19
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21¼
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	10¼	11½
Family Loan Society pf A	23	25¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¼	41
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	32½
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅞	15¼
General Machinery	26	28¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	11
Goodall Worsted Company	31¼	34¼
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	12⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30	32½
Greate Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¼	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	10⅛	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	10⅜	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14¾	16⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	32¼	34¼
International Machine Tool	7⅜	8¼
Keith George E Co	26½	..
Kendall Company	8⅜	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	17¼	19⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	30	32
Lincoln Stores Inc	19⅞	21⅜
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	48¾	52½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	97½	101½
Marathon Paper Mills	38½	41½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57	60¼
Merck & Co	34¼	36½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	110¾	114¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	38¾	41¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20½	23½
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¼	6¾
Nashawena Mills	22½	24¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	53¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30⅞	32⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	24⅞	27
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6½
National Shirt Shops	7⅞	9¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	47¾	..
Nicholson File Company	33¼	35¾
Nonquitt Mills 31	34¼	34¼
Ohio Finance 11⅝	13	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34½	37¼
Parker Appliance	12⅞	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	107	111½
Quincy2Mkt Cold Stor & W	49¾	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	71¾	..
Quissett Mill	43¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25⅞	27⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	46¾	..
Sanford Mills	31	33¾
Submarine Signal Co	26½	28¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	49¾	52¾
Tampax Inc	4	4¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3	3½
United Elastic Corp	14	15½
U S Envelope Company	53¼	57
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111½	116½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	29¼	31¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	39¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27¼	29¾
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅞	12¼
Warren Bros Class B	28¾	31¼
Warren Bros Class C	9½	10⅝
West Point Manufacturing	42¾	45½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅜	14⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	87¾	91¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	98¾	102¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	76¾	79¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101¾	105¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	85¾	88
General Water G & E $3 pf	38¼	40¾
Houston Ltg & Power	52¾	55½
Jamaica Water Supply	27½	30
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102¾	106¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	94¾	98¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	99¼	103¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¼	103¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115½
New Rochelle Wat pf	95	100
Northern Natural Gas Co (Com.)	..	..
No States Power Del 5 pf	81¾	84¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	..	..
No States Power Del 7 pf	105	..
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¼	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	111¾	115¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	85¾	88¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	99¾	103¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	94¼	97½
Public Service Ind	14¾	15⅞
Public Service Ind 5 pf	97¾	100¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	100¾	104½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	90¾	94½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	97¾	100¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11¼	12¼
*Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅝	17⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22	24
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	98¾	102¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	98¾	102¾
Washington Rv & Elec units	12⅞	14¼

*Ex-Dividend

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	18½
Beverly Gas & Electric	28	..
Brockton Gas Light	5⅞	6¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102	107
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112	117
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	..
Conn Light & Power	35¼	37¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	19¾	21¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅜	3
Fall River Gas Works	20¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	32½	35¼
Green Mountain Power pf	52¾	56¾
Hartford Electric Light	46¼	49¼
Haverhill Electric	22¾	25½
Haverhill Gas Light	10⅝	12
Holyoke Water Power	15⅝	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	32¾	35½
Lynn Gas & Electric	64¼	68
Mass Power & Light pf	14½	15¾
Mas Utilities Asso pf	29½	31⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	55½	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13⅞	15⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	40¾	42¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	61¾	65½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	65¾	69¼
N E Public serv $7 pf	13⅝	15½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	12⅝	14½
Newport Electric	16⅝	18½
Providence Gas	3½	4¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	105½	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¾	33
Rockland Light & Power	6¾	7¾

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

Springfield Gas Light

	Bid	Asked
Springfield Gas Light	18¼	18¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	98½	..
Western Mass Companies	22¾	24¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	20	21¼
Bank of New York (14)	340	350
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47¾	49¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	81	85
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	98¾	99¾
Chase National (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	46¾	48¾
Commercial (8)	190	198
Continental Bk & Trust	16¾	17¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (2.40)	45½	46½
Empire Trust (3)	58½	61½
First National (80)	1365	1395
Guaranty Trust (12)	297	302
Irving Trust (.60)	14	15
Kings County (80)	1270	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	28¼	31½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	43¾	46¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	82¾	84¾
National City (1)	33¾	35¾
New York Trust (36)	87¾	90¾
Public (1½)	33¾	34½
Title Guaranty & Trust	5	5¾
United States (60a)	1145	1185

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	..
First National (2)	46¾	48¾
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	43	47½
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	..
Second National (4)	119	126
†State Street Trust (8)	235	..
United States Trust (.50)	8¾	10¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	14½	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40¼	42¼
Continental Illinois (4)	97	101
First National Chicago (10)	319	327
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31¾	34

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	54⅝	56⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅝	34½
Agricultural (3a)	72½	75½
American Alliance (1a)	23	24½
American Casualty Company	12	13½
American Equitable (1)	20	21½
American Insurance Newark (½a)	14⅝	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (½g)	53¾	56¼
American Reserve	14½	15¼
American Surety (2½)	54½	56½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (1g)	86½	89½
Boston (16a)	580	600
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22¼
City of New York (½g)	17¼	18¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	32	34
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36¾	38¾
Federal (1.40)	41½	43½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	63¾	65¾
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	77	80
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¼	12¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	29½
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	48½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17¼	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	43½
Globe & Republic (½)	10¼	11¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	28½	30
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	95½	98½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44	48
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30
Homestead	15¼	16½
Insurance Co North America (2½)	75¼	77¼
Jersey Ins New York (1½)	39½	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	9½	10½
Maryland Casualty	5⅝	6½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	72	75
Merchants&MfsofNewYork (.40)	7	8
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	46¼	49¾
National Fire (2)	58⅝	60⅝
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
National Union (3a)	169	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (.97½e)	26½	27½
New Brunswick (1½a)	33¼	34¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47
New York Fire (.80)	15¾	16¾
North River (1)	24½	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4½	5¼
Northern (3a)	98	102
Pacific Fire (5)	103½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	43	45
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14
Phoenix (2a)	86	89
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14	15½
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	36½
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	5½	6¼
Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20)	25½	26⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23¾	25¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	268	278
Seaboard Surety (½g)	44¼	46¼
Security (1.40)	38½	40¾
Springfield (4¼a)	122¾	126¾
Standard Accident	66¾	70½
Travelers (16)	451	461
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	31¾	33½
United States Fire (2)	31¾	33¼
United States Fire (2)	59¾	62¾
United States Guaran (1.60a)	76½	80¼
Westchester (1.20a)	33¼	35½

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.98	3.23
Amerex Holding	20.28	21.75
American Business Shares	3.04	3.35
Axe Houghton Fund	12.47	13.41
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.95	103.07
Boston Fund	18.88	19.84
Broad Street Investing	24.68	26.68
Bullock Fund	13.74	15.07
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	3.80
Century Shares Trust	27.04	29.03
Christiana Securities Co	2255.00	2355.00
Commodity Corp	8.71	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	32.75	35.50
Dividend Shares	1.16	1.28
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.06	20.47
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.38	12.22
Equitable Invest Corp	27.89	29.89
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.875	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.77	18.06
Fund Investors Inc	19.64	21.52
General Capital	30.16	32.45
General Investors Trust	4.77	5.14
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.30	19.68
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.10	1.20

†Keystone Custodian Funds

Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	37.84	S-1		25.40
B-2	27.14	S-2		12.93
B-3	18.75	S-3		10.34
B-4	9.84	S-4		4.59
K-1	16.40	K-2		18.07

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	87.40	..	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.50	..	
Maryland Fund	3.85	4.40	
Mass Invest Tr	19.61	21.09	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.12	11.06	
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.33	
New England Fund	11.97	12.89	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.45	.50	
Putnam Fund	12.72	13.60	
Quarterly Income Shares	5.60	4.10	
Railway & Light Sec	24.375	26.375	
Railway & Light Sec pf	104.50	..	
Republic Invest Fund	3.49	3.89	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	85.34	87.06	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.74	14.62	
State Street Invest	73.16	78.62	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	..	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.86	
Wellington Fund	15.46	17.01	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.56	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.53	..
Diversified Tr C	3.45	..
Diversified Tr D	5.15	5.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.41	5.25
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.96	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.51	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.46	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.68	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.23	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.25	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.55	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.00	1.375
First Boston Corp	13.875	15.25

*Ex-dividen. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. $ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	112¾	117½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11¾
N. E. Airlines	8	8½
Piper Aircraft	5½	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer WW & El	5	1975	97	99½
Calif. Wat. Ser.	4	1961	100	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	85¼	88
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104½
New Roch Water	5	1951	97¾	99¾
New Roch Water	5½	1951	98¼	101
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99¼	101½
Oregon-Wash Wat	5	1957	96¾	99¼
Scr Spr-Br W Ser	5	1967	97¾	100
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78¼	81¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100½	103
West Virgin Wat	4	1961	106½	108

Rhode Island Insurance Co.

Rhode Island Insurance Co. reports that as of December 31, admitted assets were equal to $9,430,249, against $7,898,445 at close of 1941; bonds and stocks, $4,342,442, against $4,120,340; cash and deposits, $3,450,014, compared with $2,870,763; unearned premiums, $2,813,848, against $2,441,817.

Transition From War to Peace Economy Seen Less Difficult

First of several articles on developments accompanying and influencing the plans for orderly transition from a war to a peace economy.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Considerable promise of an orderly transition from the war to the peace economy appears in sight as a result of several current developments, but particularly of a rapid jelling of postwar business plans for prompt conversion to peacetime output.

The scope of the wartime conversion in World War I was nowhere near as pervasive as now. Total war outlays, including contracts filled after the Armistice, reached only about $30,000,000,000, or about three months' outlays at current rates, yet the Armistice was followed by distortions in the national economy almost as violent as those produced by the war itself.

The transition to peace this time seems likely to be much less violent, for a number of reasons. In the first place it has seemed likely for some months that the war would end in two stages—first in Europe and then in Asia. Second, each of these cessations is likely to be followed by very large reconstruction outlays involving very little controversy in the United States.

Already Signs of Re-Conversion

In the third place, it appears likely that the essential machinery of the war economy—i.e., budget deficits as the engine, price control as the brake, and allocations and rationing as the gearshift and differential—is likely to be continued this time into the peace.

Fourthly, there are already faint signs in the Washington news that re-conversion may begin well before even the Germans are beaten, and in fact may have begun already. Production of some kinds of arms, like tanks, has already been cut back. The making of some minor civilian goods, like alarm clocks and iceboxes, has been resumed on a small scale. There is large talk in favor of an Office of Civilian Mobilization, or some other agency to maintain a modicum of output of civilian goods.

In this connection the following thought may soon become common coin of political conversation. The distance from American arms plant to battlefield is very great. This distance is like an elastic pipe line or artery. A very large volume of killing tools may be put into it and take some time to move to the battlefield.

The time element becomes important. So far, the amount put in at the factory end of the artery or pipe line has been very much larger than the amount which has come out of the battle end. The time may be approaching when the reverse calculation may seem possible—that it may be possible to put a smaller amount into the pipe line because for many months to come the amount coming out of the battle end of the artery or pipe line may be all that the battle needs.

Speed of Transition

There may be still a fifth reason to anticipate that the war-to-peace transition may be less difficult than anticipated—namely, the rapidly growing vogue of transition- or conversion-planning.

Headlines on this score were made a month ago by the report of the National Resources Planning Board, but this may prove to have been the least important of the plans. Congress gave scant attention, and the report had the weakness of big, broad generalities. It was a plan by one group of people for things to be done by other groups of people—a favorite weakness of the Kerensky or Cadet stage of social revolutions. It dealt directly or by implication in the field of billion-dollar "order of magnitudes," and in such matters billion-dollar figures have more sound and fury than they have pith and substance.

More impressive therefore are the plans being made more near the grass roots. This means, among others, postwar plans by states, counties and cities; by large investors, like the life insurance companies now planning large housing investments, and by big corporations.

Of these, the plans of the big corporations are perhaps the most important because the big corporations are the largest holders in the country of venture capital and, more important, of venture sentiment. These plans are considerably larger and more detailed than the public realizes. This is due to the fact that big corporations are politically vulnerable and liable to violent attack by such left-wing publications as the two so-called liberal weeklies, the New Republic and the Nation, the daily "P. M." in New York, supported by Marshal Field's inherited millions and carrying large weight in still politically influential high - brow circles, and the Communist party-line weekly sheet "In Fact."

Departments of Tomorrow

For this reason the big corporations have been chary about releasing information about their "departments of tomorrow," lest they be accused of neglecting the production problems of today. However, such departments are now maintained on the q. t. by virtually tvery large corporation in the country. And, as a microcosm, of postwar corporation policy, they contain seeds from past policies in marketing, research, production, and labor policy.

Even more hopeful for the transition, however, is the development of the new grass-roots program of postwar business planning by the rapidly growing Committee for Economic Development.

This frankly and baldly pro-business organization, under the evangelical leadership of Mr. Paul Hoffman, head of Studebaker Corporation, has swept into its tornado of postwar planning enthusiasm a number of big-corporation executives like Beardsley Ruml of Macy's, Clarence Francis of General Foods, and "Boss" Kettering of General Motors. But it remains nevertheless essentially a medium- and small-business outfit.

Its heads are the heads of medium-sized and little corporations, like the ebullient Mr. Hoffman of Studebaker, William Batt of SKF, Ralph Flanders of Jones & Lamson, Max Epstein of General American Transportation, and Eric A. Johnson of the Brown-Johnston Company of Spokane (also at the moment head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Washington). Its appeal and watch-word, at its recent conference in New York last week, was for "grass-roots" organization of industrial postwar planning.

(To be continued.)

Sugar Trade Asks Ships To Meet Demands

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Sugar trade sources said more ships will have to be made available to bring sugar to the United States if requirements for the expected heavy increase in home canning, on top of mounting demands of the armed forces and lend-lease, are to be met.

Coincident with these reports was a statement from the American Institute of Food Distribution that the Office of Price Administration "may cut the amount of sugar allowed individual consumers."

The sugar situation was called "increasingly alarming" by Ody H. Lamborn, president of the sugar brokerage company which bears his name.

George E. Keiser & Co., Inc., another sugar brokerage firm, in a recent survey declared:

"Steps should be taken immediately to negotiate with Cuba for the manufacture and sale to us of an additional 500,000 or perhaps even, 1,000,000 tons which can be obtained from cane now standing."

The institute estimated the U. S. beet sugar crop at 1,300,000 tons, compared with 1942 production of 1,780,000 tons.

Beet sugar growers, trade sources said, had to some extent turned to vegetable crops on which prices were not fixed by the Government, while shortages of labor and farm machinery also were factors in reducing the acreage planted.

Railroad Director

Wide World

Leon Fraser

Nominated a director of the New York Central Railroad Co. to fill the vacancy existing since the passing of Jackson E. Reynolds, whom Mr. Fraser succeeded as President of the First National Bank of New York.

Eliminating FSA Funds Seen Serious Blow to Small Farmer

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—A defeat all along the line for the small farmer marked the six-day vote and debate on the big farm appropriations bill, which now drops into the lap of the Senate most of the controversial issues which the House decided on technical points of order.

Before passing and sending the agriculture bill to the Senate today the House approved 226 to 90 an amendment by Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, providing that none of the money in the bill may be used for incentive payments.

Also approved was an amendment prohibiting the payment of more than $500 to any person for Conservation purposes. It was inserted in the $300,000 appropriation for programs under the AAA act and other conservation laws. Republicans had unsuccessfully attempted to cut this item by $100,000,000.

The bill itself carries approximately $715,000,000, and as it stands represents one defeat after another for the Roosevelt Administration, with the so-called farm bloc, representing primarily big cotton, wheat, and organized agricultural interests as distinguished from tenant farmers and small, lower bracket farm producers, riding high, wide, and handsome.

What has happened in the House is only a preliminary engagement, however, and the real struggle will now come in the Senate. Many of the more drastic House actions, in defeating, curtailing, or hamstringing Administration agencies, are apt to be modified in the upper chamber.

The House prepared for a roll call vote today to confirm tentative action last week against the Administration's war program of incentive payments, before sending the measure to the Senate. The Administration believes that by incentive payments, or subsidies, paid to marginal producers of war crops, it can send up production without paying out as much taxpayers' money as would be required by a general increase of farm prices all down the line. The farm lobby, however, which has been in control throughout the House debate, wants all-round higher prices, rather than the subsidies.

Most spectacular achievement of the farm bloc was to throw out funds for the Farm Security Administration, an agency designed to aid the low-bracket farmers, the farm tenants and to make farm laborers into independent small farmers.

WORKING FOR VICTORY

Excerpts from 31st Annual Report to Policyholders

In keeping with its responsibilities as the largest mutual casualty insurance company, Liberty Mutual is "working for victory" by:

- . . . insuring compensation and medical benefits for 3,000,000 workers
- . . . protecting 50,000 business concerns and 300,000 car and home owners against financial losses
- . . . reducing insurance costs
- . . . conserving manpower and helping to increase war production
- . . . conducting a nation-wide campaign to help reduce highway and home accidents.

In time of war, the financial protection provided to policyholders and claimants becomes increasingly important, but the payment of benefits will not relieve suffering or put crippled workers back on production lines; reimbursement for losses cannot now replace wrecked automobiles and other kinds of property and material. Casualty insurance must apply its experience and its resources to help reduce the suffering and waste caused by home, highway and work accidents.

Industrial Safety

Liberty Mutual loss prevention engineers attacked the problem first on the industrial front . . . by sharpening and broadening the skills developed through 30 years' experience in preventing work injuries. Special loss prevention programs were developed for aircraft, shipbuilding, ordnance and munitions plants; also for metal, chemical, textile, clothing, shoe, food, drug and other basic industries which have converted to war production. In addition to preventing injuries, Liberty Mutual engineers frequently aid in increasing production. Almost always, the *safe* way of doing a job is the *fastest* way as well as the most *economical* way to turn out goods in war and in peace.

Liberty Mutual engineers have also helped to train "green" hands; to "upgrade" men to perform highly skilled operations; to instruct foremen and superintendents; and to teach women to replace men on production lines.

National Safety

In the first year of war, 100,000 Americans were killed and 9,300,000 were injured. Fifty thousand who were killed were workers, and of these nearly two-thirds lost their lives in "off-the-job" accidents. Safety in the home and on the highway — wherever people live, work and move about — has become the patriotic duty of every American.

Carelessness, indifference and neglect are the causes of most accidents. *Carelessness* is our most dangerous home front enemy — far more deadly than the spies and saboteurs of the Axis 5th Column, far more destructive than the rumor mongers of the 6th Column. *Carelessness* is America's 7th Column and it must be smashed — to help bring victory more quickly.

To help "Smash the 7th Column" — to relieve the nation's manpower shortage and maintain morale — Liberty Mutual discontinued sales promotional advertising and launched a nation-wide accident prevention campaign which has been widely supported by the press and the radio, by government officials, business and the public.

The Future

Horrible as this war is, one encouraging fact is emerging: accidents do not need to happen; accidents are caused and they can be prevented. By reducing accidents we can help bring victory, and we can do much to offset the casualties caused by our enemies.

Forced to conserve manpower, we will become increasingly aware of the great social and economic importance of accident prevention — in our homes, on our highways, in our factories and on our farms. If this gain can be truly won and firmly held, insurance costs will drop below pre-war levels. Then everyone can afford to safeguard his business, his home, his savings. Then everyone can enjoy security and peace of mind.

Through industry's magnificent contribution to victory, America has rediscovered the power of free enterprise. This is a challenging opportunity for broader public usefulness by the competitive system of casualty insurance. In industry the benefits are evident. For example: In 1913, shortly after Workmen's Compensation insurance legislation was adopted, there were 1,600,000 workers employed in Massachusetts and there were 474 fatal industrial accidents. In 1942, when there were 1,925,000 workers, the number of fatal accidents had been reduced to 225 — an increase of 20% in the number of workers, a decrease of 53% in the number of accidental deaths.

Liberty Mutual will use its experience and its resources to help reduce accidents *everywhere*. Policyholders — home owners and car owners, as well as business executives — will be drawn together to create a safer, more secure existence. The results will benefit all.

S. Bruce Black, *President*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 1942

ASSETS

Investments:	
United States Government Securities and Guaranteed Obligations	$ 68,795,869.63
State and Municipal Bonds	697,336.30
Canadian Government and Provincial Bonds	1,253,849.40
Public Utility, Railroad and other Bonds	17,992,809.70
Preferred Stocks	314,000.00
Other Stocks	3,844,384.00
First Mortgage Loans	11,575.24
Home Office Building	2,395,771.18
Total Investments	$ 95,305,595.45
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies	10,793,394.53
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net) —

Impending Concerts—Art Exhibition—'The Skin of Our Teeth' Revisited

Soloists for Ninth Symphony And 'The Creation' Announced

Louisa Moller, soprano, and Wesley Copplestone, tenor, will make their Boston debut as soloists with the Handel and Haydn Society in the performance of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," in Symphony Hall, Wednesday, evening, April 28. Both artists received their entire musical education in America.

Miss Moller received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Carson Newman College. Her repertoire includes many complete opera and oratorio roles. She has memorized over 1,000 songs in French, German, Italian, and English.

Mr. Copplestone is the son of a Methodist minister. He is a graduate of Boston University Liberal Arts College and of Boston University College of Music.

Walter Kidder will be the bass soloist and the production will be under the conductorship of Dr. Thompson Stone.

The profits from this concert will be donated to the work of the Save the Children Federation. In Great Britain this organization has extended supplemental aid to more than 12,000 children through its adoption plan and 29 nurseries in England and Scotland are being maintained through it. Four hundred small mountain and rural schools are being sponsored in America by this organization.

♪ ♪ ♪

New Soloist With Symphony

Kurt Baum, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will make his first Boston concert appearance as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its Pension Fund concert Sunday afternoon. The other soloists, all of whom have sung with the orchestra before, are Zina Lisichkina, soprano; Anna Kaskas, contralto, and Julius Huehn, bass. The chorus will be as usual that of the Harvard and Radcliffe groups.

♪ ♪ ♪

Goding Program

Howard Goding, chairman of the pianoforte faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on April 28, at 8:15, to which the public is invited without charge. Tickets may be obtained from the Conservatory, or by mail if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed. The program:

Allegro from "Faschingsswank aus Wien" ..... Schumann
Sonata in C major ..... Mozart
Sonata in F minor, op. No. 5 ..... Brahms
Menuet from "Le Tombeau de Couperin" ..... Ravel
"Une Barque sur l'Océan" ..... Ravel
"Jardins sous la pluie" ..... Debussy
"Reflets dans l'eau" ..... Debussy
"Que lindos olhos" ..... Villa-Lobos
Rhapsody in C major, op. 11, No. 3 ..... Dohnányi

♪ ♪ ♪

War Loan Concert

The second War Loan Victory Concert will be presented Thursday evening at 8:15 in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Nadia Boulanger will direct members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Vera Bryner and Juanita Carter as soloists. The program includes a Fanfare by Harrington Shortall, Stravinsky's Dumbarton Oaks Concerto, and works by Bach, Mozart, Leo Preger, and Lili Boulanger. The concert is sponsored by American Defense, Harvard Group, and the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff.

♪ ♪ ♪

Carlo Peroni, Conductor

Carol Peroni, musical director of the San Carlo Opera Company for the past 17 years, was born in Rome, and educated at the St. Cecilia Conservatory. He became a conductor at the age of 17.

Peroni can conduct 60 scores from memory. His record-breaking experience—he has conducted eight operas a week during seven and eight months each year—is one of the marvels of the opera world. His musical standards are high and he's deft in communicating the moods of the score to listeners. For nearly two decades this musical director has been the guiding spirit of the San Carlo performances.

♪ ♪ ♪

Symphony Luncheon

This week's Symphony Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza will be held on Thursday. Boris Goldovsky will discuss with piano illustrations the Unfinished Symphony and the Prelude to "Parsifal."

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard-Radcliffe

The Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestras will give a concert at 8 p. m. tonight, in Agassiz Living Room, at Radcliffe. The program will include Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," with Ernest Jandorff as Narrator, and Mozart's Symphony No. 40, in G minor, among other items. Admission will be without charge.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dorothy Maynor

Dorothy Maynor will be the artist for the final reunion of the Wellesley Concert Series, Thursday evening, April 29, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College.

Coe Glade

As Carmen in Bizet's opera, which will open the San Carlo Opera season at the Boston Opera House Saturday evening.

Wilder's Blithe Venture Into Cubism in Drama

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

In "The Skin of Our Teeth" Thornton Wilder has done several strange things to Aristotle's fundamentals of dramatic composition. He shows a blithe disregard for the unities of time, place, and action. Thousands of years pass, by implication, between the rise of the curtain and the fall thereof, instead of the prescribed time limit of 24 hours or so. Ibsen is one of the few modern dramatists who have been able to work within Aristotle's time limits.

The pace of Mr. Wilder's performance is within the imagination of the spectators, rather than the area to be seen through the theater's proscenium arch. As for the action, it passes not in the classic single house in a single town, but at various places in New Jersey and possibly part of Down East.

♪ ♪ ♪

But one of the strangest events in the play is the abolishment of the supposititious "fourth wall," that symbol of the enclosure of the action of the play within a space where, theoretically, only the play's personages are aware of what is going on, with the audience as eavesdroppers. The job of overthrowing this "fourth wall' is entrusted by Mr. Wilder to Sabina, a maid-of-all-work in the Antrobus household, a part played with zest and humor by Tallulah Bankhead.

Sabina knows her place in the scheme of the play but she refuses to stay in it, when her part goes against the grain. She doesn't like her part and says so to the audience in good round terms. She even refuses to play one scene, despite the stage manager's threats, though she describes it all in detail. Probably actors in the audience—often called on to do parts they personally abhor—relish this particular rebellion even more than lay spectators, though everybody is ready to applaud a person of such spunk.

However, this is only a preliminary to an even more daring innovation by Mr. Wilder. He has Sabina approach the front of the stage soon after the play begins, and the spectators are murmuring among themselves, "Can you tell me what this is all about?" Then Sabina says to the startled audience: "I don't know what this play is all about, and I don't like it!"

♪ ♪ ♪

A split second's pause and the spectators break into laughter, for at a stroke the author has captured his audience with the neatest shaft in the playwright's quiver of effects. He dramatizes the spectators by giving their thoughts a voice. Henceforth they are members of the cast, if they are willing to play, spurred on from time to time by Sabina's assurance that the play doesn't mean a thing to her. She implies thereby, with Pirandello, that a drama may mean whatever the audience thinks it means.

So, with that fourth-wall illusion dismissed, a new sort of illusion is set up: that the spectators' thoughts are free to range the world, through the ages, enjoying the symbols of man's frequent escapes from annihilation. They give a fugitive thought now and then to today's Armageddon, and renew confidence that they, with mankind generally, will survive this, too.

Thus does "Skin of Your Teeth" become a parable of hope, despite, or perhaps because of, its originality of form. Cubism in drama, it might be termed, now that it has been called about everything else. There is no explaining this comedy, so far as we are concerned but that people generally are finding it satisfactory entertainment is proved by the fact that it is drawing good-sized audiences to the Plymouth Theater, where it is acted by a first-rate cast headed by Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, Florence Reed, and Miss Bankhead. Already the play has passed its one hundred and fiftieth New York performance. It is pleasant not to have to try to explain this success. It just is, and that's all there is to it.

Alice Faye

In "Hello, Frisco, Hello," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Exhibition at Y. W. C. A.

There is now on view at the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, a display of pictures painted by the students of Mrs. Edith Truesdell.

After years of observation, we find that class work runs to form. Beginners in art show certain traits in common. They reveal in earlier stages a burst of energy fostered by the responsive brush that appears to make pictures almost effortlessly. Teachers like Mrs. Truesdell intelligently kindle the enthusiasm of their students knowing the joy that comes in composing from imagination and translating things seen into packets of legible design. But Mrs. Truesdell does not permit this initial effort to expend itself without guiding her eager students to the paths of understanding. Painting gradually unfolds as an increasingly complicated exercise, requiring more and more discipline, closer observation, and continuous watchfulness.

These pictures at the Y. W. C. A. show range and intelligence. Some reflect fancy; some reveal close study of nature. They disclose the budding artist discovering the instrument of pictorial expression. Inasmuch as such pupils admittedly make a hobby of painting, they want to enjoy each step in the process and not be subjected to long disciplinary practice. That they enjoy each exercise is apparent in the technical studies exhibited in this display. Soon they widen their field of activity and interest, or better, curb their extravagances, becoming aware of the importance of transitions, contrasts, sequences, modulations, the need of assembling material in a responsible and meaningful way.

Some of the pictures show the charming spontaneity of the unschooled brush. They are "primitives" and the intuitive character of their style is relished by critics and collectors. These odd, entrancing compositions cannot be explained, nor can anyone predict who is most likely to be their originator. They do not seem to relate to tradition or experience.

Through such an exhibition there invariably shines the enthusiasm and courage of the teacher. She has introduced them to a world which they find enlightening and exhilarating. In plying the brush modestly they see more and enjoy more.

Another Graham Award

For the second time Martha Graham has received a Guggenheim Fellowship for the creation of new works. Recent speculations in this column regarding her "Land Be Bright," tried out in Chicago last season, were amiss. That work has been laid aside, and it is unlikely that Miss Graham will present any new production this spring.

Incidentally, her actress-sister, Georgia Graham, has taken the speaking role vacated by Jean Erdman in "Letter to the World." It is said that the physical resemblance between the Emily who quotes the poetry and the Emily who dances it is uncanny.

Ghost Editor?

Lincoln Kirstein is in the Army, it has been learned, as the associate editors of Dance Index—Paul Magriel and Baird Hastings—now called founders, long have been. This leaves Donald Windham alone, according to the books.

It is entirely surmisable that John Martin, who has pinch-hit before when this most scholarly of dance magazines has suffered fortunes of war, is lending a helping hand in editing the current publications. Of these the latest is the Nijinsky Album of the March issue, containing over 30 photographs of the famous dancer, and a comment by Edwin Denby.

Marjorie Lawrence

Who will give a recital in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, May 2

Plays in Prospect

Candida—At the Copley, beginning Monday evening. Revival of Shaw's comedy with Elissa Landi in the title role, J. W. Austin as Morell, Edgar Kent as Burgess, Frieda Altman as Prossy, John Ireland as Marchbanks, and Robert Handerson as Lexy.

Show Time—At the Shubert beginning Monday evening. Vaudeville revue that began last June on the West Coast, worked its way East, and ran for 28 weeks in New York. George Jessel as master of ceremonies, Jack Haley, comedian; Ella Logan with songs, and Mary Raye and Naldi, dancers, head a cast which includes Con Colleano on the highwire, Paul Sydell and his trained dogs, Olsen and Shirley, acrobatic dancers, and Sara Ann McCabe, soprano.

Early to Bed—Expected at the Shubert, May 24. New musical show about a retired bullfighter, with book and lyrics by George Marion, Jr., and music by "Fats" Waller. Among those reported for the cast are Carl Brisson, Muriel Angelus, Jane Deering, George Zorich, Genni McGon, Bob Howard, Tony Blair, Jane Keen, Eleanor Troy, Mary Small, and Ralph Bunker.

Drawings in Collotype Issued by Metropolitan

A portfolio of 67 collotype reproductions of outstanding drawings in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was published on Monday, at $6. Twenty-nine artists—Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, French, and British — are represented. Rembrandt, Dürer, Daumier, Goya, Blake, Ingres, Degas are among them. Many of their drawings reproduced in the portfolio are the quick, informal and immensely skillful recording of a scene or an attitude caught in passing, and have a great deal of freshness and spontaneity. Others of the drawings, notably those of Blake, are more studied and finished.

These reproductions are the only form in which these drawings may be seen now. The originals have been stored away for safekeeping for the duration of the war. In as many cases as possible, the size of the original drawing, its tone and the color of the ink, chalk, or pencil used has been copied faithfully. This is particularly true of the Rembrandts and Goyas.

News of the Screen

Sir Cedric Hardwicke is to have a leading role in "A Thousand Shall Fall," a Metro film about French war prisoners in Germany. The cast will include Joseph Calleia and Hume Cronyn.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Huston will be in the Warner Brothers' new film version of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society."

♪ ♪ ♪

Madeleine Lebeau, French actress, who made her first American screen appearance in "Casablanca," has become a Twentieth Century-Fox contract player.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harry Sherman is preparing for United Artists' release a film about Bat Masterson, noted character in the early history of Dodge City, Kansas.

♪ ♪ ♪

Carleton Morse, originator of the radio serial, "One Man's Family," is preparing a screen version of it for Charles Rogers, as a United Artists' release.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harry Sherman's fiftieth film in the Hopalong Cassidy series is being prepared under the title of "Riders of the Deadline."

The March of Time in an early issue will be devoted to "Hollywood Goes to War."

♪ ♪ ♪

Falla, President Roosevelt's Scottie, is the subject of a Metro short which is being shown currently in many theaters.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert Russell Bennett is to prepare the background music for Paramount's "Lady in the Dark."

♪ ♪ ♪

Paramount's "For Whom the Bells Toll" is expected to be ready next month, now that the musical scoring has been completed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bing Crosby is to appear as Will Rogers in a film to be made by Warner Brothers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lloyd Nolan, Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster, and William Bendix are to head the cast of "Guadalcanal Diary," to be filmed by Twentieth Century-Fox.

♪ ♪ ♪

Henry Stephenson will have one of the supporting roles in "The Hour Before Dawn," a war film to be made by Paramount with Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake, and Binnie Barnes in the leads.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joan Fontaine will have the lead in the Paramount screen version of "Frenchman's Creek." This studio also wants her for the lead in "Victoria Grandolet," a Henry Bellamann novel soon to be published.

♪ ♪ ♪

William A. Seiter is to direct "Cover Girl," a Technicolor musical, for Columbia, with Rita Hayworth starred.

♪ ♪ ♪

Columbia reports that it has secured exclusive footage from Soviet photographers of the defense of Stalingrad for its forthcoming picture, "The Boy From Stalingrad."

♪ ♪ ♪

Several film companies are financing "Miss Underground," a drama with music, by Paul and Pauline Gallico, with Vivienne Segal, Jack Pearl, and Wilbur Evans in the cast. Lorenz Hart wrote the lyrics, and Emmerich Kalman the score.

♪ ♪ ♪

Olivia de Havilland is to have the lead in RKO's "Government Girl," the story of a secretary in wartime Washington.

Plays and Players

A dollar-top theater circuit is in process of formation in Atlantic Coast states, with "Claudia" as the first attraction playing the Audubon Theater, New York City, at 165th Street and Broadway, beginning April 27. Engagements will follow at the Flatbush, Brooklyn, May 4; the Windsor, in the Bronx, on May 11, and the Central Passaic, May 18. The Adams Theater in Newark may soon be added to the circuit.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Tomorrow the World" appears to be New York's latest hit, drawing nearly $11,000 in its first five performances.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Dark Eyes" has passed its hundredth performance at the Belasco Theater, New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Edmonds' skating ostrich turn has been added to "Stars on Ice" at the Center Theater, New York. This attraction has now passed its 400th performance.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Patriots" has been voted the best play of the year by the New York Drama Critics Circle, the Theater Club, Inc., and the Newspaper Guild of New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Junior Miss" has passed its 600th New York performance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sara Stamm has leased the Newport Casino Theater, Newport, R. I., for its sixteenth season, and plans to open the playhouse for at least nine weeks beginning July 5.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because the stage manager of "Harriet," John Fearnley, has become a member of the American Field Service, Jacqueline Page, his former assistant, now occupies his post at Henry Miller's Theater, New York.

Delar

Julius Huehn

To be heard as soloist in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at the Pension Fund concert Sunday afternoon.

Concert Postponed

The New England Conservatory Orchestra concert has been postponed from April 22 to May 5 at 8:15 in Jordan Hall. The concert is open to the public without charge. Tickets may be obtained by personal application or by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to Jordan Hall box office.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c Till 1 P. M.
DOORS OPEN
Orpheum 9:15 A. M.
State 11:15 A. M.
the POWERS GIRL
Plus
"Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood"

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
DEANNA DURBIN
The Amazing Mrs. Holliday
Plus 2nd BIG HIT
"CINDERELLA SWINGS IT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John Gig
GARFIELD • YOUNG
"AIR FORCE"
Plus "DIXIE DUGAN"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
ROBERT DONAT
"The YOUNG MR. PITT"
Plus "Night Plane From Chungking"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

THUR. 12:15—SYMPHONY LUNCHEON
$2 Copley Plaza
Reservations, Ken. 5600
GOLDOVSKY Piano Talk on Symphony Program

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (OPERA)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE 6 Days Beg. Next Sat. Eve.
SEATS WED. AT OPERA HOUSE & WILBUR THEATRE
SAN CARLO OPERA CO
COMPANY 125 & CORPS DE BALLET
CARLO PERONI, CONDUCTOR
Sat. Eve., April 24, CARMEN; Sun. Mat. BOHEME; Sun. Eve. RIGOLETTO; Mon. Eve. AIDA; Tues. Eve. CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI; Wed. Eve. TRAVIATA; Thurs. Eve. TROVATORE; Fri. Eve. LOHENGRIN; Sat. Mat. FAUST; Sat. Eve. FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Evenings & Matinees: 50c to $2.20 (tax incl.)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very near perfection."—Morehouse, Sun.
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN JUDITH LEO G.
EMERY EVELYN CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m.
Seats for next 3 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

18th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evenings Incl. Sun. Next Matinee Sat. 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in
HARRIET
by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY"
—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 9th MONTH
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun at 3.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 289 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Theatre Guild's New Musical Play
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDY DEANE BULOFF ROBERTS
St. James Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus
cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 No Monday Perf.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
Rosalind Russell • Fred MacMurray
"Flight for Freedom"
with Herbert Marshall • An RKO Radio Picture
GALA EASTER SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE • JACK OAKIE • LYNN BARI
'HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO'
Plus 1st Person On Our Stage
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY
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Continuous Perfs.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

WAR SAVINGS VICTORY CONCERT
NADIA BOULANGER directing
Concert Ensemble, Boston Symphony Orchestra members.
SANDERS THEATRE
THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 8:15 P. M.
War Bond or $5.00 in War Stamps reserves one seat
(Student seats $2.00 in War Stamps)
Tickets at Harvard Trust Company, Harvard Sq., and Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff, 66 Church Street, Cambridge

UNIVERSITY
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE
MARCH of TIME
Red SKELTON
Wed., Thurs., Fri.—CLARK GABLE, VIVIAN LEIGH, "GONE WITH THE WIND"

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrama by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Murial Williams, Nat Burns. 8:30. No performance Thursday evening. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House Concert, presenting Saralee Konigsgerb, piano; Charlotte Martin, piano, and Viviane Bertolami, violin. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

Agassiz House, Radcliffe College—Concert by the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra. Malcolm Holmes, conducting. 8. (No admission charge).

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Saludos Amigos," 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:25. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman, 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

Exeter—"Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2, 5:05, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 3, 6:55, 9:20.

Fenway—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:35, 4:30, 8:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11:40 a. m., 3:50, 8:05, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Something to Sing About," James Cagney, 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, 9:40, 2, m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:45, 8:55.

Metropolitan—"Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews, Helene Reynolds. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Air Force," John Garfield, George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.

Modern—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel—"Road to Tokio," "Right of Way," "More Worlds to Conquer," "Show Horse Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"America's Food Crisis," "Air Crew," "Commandos." "Unusual Occupations," "Speaking of Animals and Their Families," "Ben Franklin, Jr.," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Cubs," "Women in Sports," "U. S. Marine Band," cartoons, Carey Wilson Novelette, latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Purple V," 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:25, 4:40, 6:55, 9:10. "Clancy St. Boys," 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10:10.

Tremont—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 11:35 a. m., 3:35, 7:35. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30.

Uptown—"Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 2:50, 5:35, 8:15. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1:45, 7:30.

Allston: "Hitler, Beast of Berlin," R. Drew. "The Great Gildersleeve," H. Pearl. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan.

Coolidge Corner: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, John Cotton. "Hayfoot."

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2, 8.

University: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy, E. Ankers. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee.

Codman Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.

Franklin Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:10, 7, 9:40. "Half Way to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:08, 8:30.

Park: "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, Patrick Brook. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lucky Jordan," Allan Ladd, H. Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:08, 6:18, 9:28.

Mystic: "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foan, Harriet Hilliard. 2:25, 8:40. "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Porter. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Seven Days Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:55, 8. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:25, 9:30.

Strand: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 9:30. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 6:55, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.

Fellsway: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton.

Cedrus Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Yankee Doodle," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front in North Africa." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 2, 8.

Strand: "China Girl," Gee Tierney, "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning.

Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Undying Monster," James Ellison, Heather Angel.

Capitol: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Man in the Trunk," George Holmes.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo — "Palm Beach Story," Joel McCrea, Claudette Colbert. "Riders of the Timberline," 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "We Are the Marines," 2:08, 7:53. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 3:36, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Bambi." "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper, March of Time's "The New Canada," 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alex Smith. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Mug Town," Dead End Kids. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 3:30, 7:50.

Braves Oppose Phillies In Hub Opener Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's official big league baseball opening, colored by the usual pomp and ceremony but clouded by the temporary loss to the Braves of Manager Casey Stengel, is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field.

Having closed their exhibition series with an impressive 6-1 triumph over the Red Sox in 10 frigid innings at Fenway, the Braves start this 1943 wartime campaign by meeting the new Bill Cox-owned, Bucky Harris-managed Philadelphia Phillies. This inaugural series is for two games only.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox have moved to Shibe Park, Philadelphia, for tomorrow's opener there with Connie Mack's Athletics. Tex Hughson will pitch for Joe Cronin, with Roger Wolff, a knuckleballer, probably doing the honors for the Mackmen.

Kelly in Charge

The Braves today were aware that the 1943 "breaks" already have turned against them. While walking across Kenmore Square last night, Casey Stengel was struck by an automobile and will be away from the team for an indefinite period with a broken right leg. In his absence, coach George Kelly will run the team, with the able assistance of Bob Coleman.

As he sat in the dugout before the game with the Red Sox at Fenway yesterday, Stengel talked about his ball club, particularly the pitching staff. "Al Javery will open for me against the Phillies," Casey said. "After that I'll probably have to rank my pitchers in this order: Nate Andrews, Jim Tobin, Red Barrett, George Jeffcoat, and Manny Salvo. Of course, one or two of them may make me move them up higher on the list by the end of next week. I hope they do."

Gomez Later

The manager of the Braves is not going to pitch the veteran Lefty Gomez until the weather gets warm. "I'm not going to ask him to throw hard in this weather," Stengel said.

Casey thinks that his Braves, jammed with new faces, will have an interesting year. "If my boys play like they have in spring games, the people will like them," Stengel continued. "I'm proud of the way they went through training. I didn't have to drive anybody. They all hustled willingly and I know they'll do it after the bell rings tomorrow."

From Oakland, Calif., last night came the news that Ernie Lombardi has agreed to terms and is en route to the Hub. The story surprised most of the critics, who thought that the catcher and the Braves were too far apart to ever reach an agreement.

However, Lombardi's big bat will be a welcome addition to the attack. He won the National League batting crown a year ago with a .330 average, hitting, among other things, 11 home runs in 105 games.

Simmons Ready

The Red Sox moved out of town with Al Simmons ready to play, but with the condition of Oscar Judd, Dick Newsome, and Johnny Lazor on the doubtful side. Cronin was to meet Dee Miles, his new outfielder, in Phillie, and if Dee is in shape, he probably will get into the opener with the Athletics.

After Hughson works the opener, Cronin will throw Joe Dobson at the Athletics. Friday is an open date for the Sox, as it is for the Braves, but on Saturday Cronin plays another single at Philadelphia. On Sunday an odd twist in the American League schedule takes him to Yankee Stadium for a single game. The Sox stage their home opening at Fenway with the Yankees a week from today.

The official big league inaugural, with Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt throwing out the first ball, was booked for Griffith Stadium this afternoon between the Senators and Athletics.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox have released Norman Brown, the losing pitcher yesterday, to Louisville. The pitcher looks as wild as when he first walked into Sarasota three or four springs ago . . . Al Olsen, young southpaw, has been returned to the San Diego club. He was taken on what magnates call a "look" agreement . . . Other A. L. openers tomorrow bring together Washington and New York, Detroit and Cleveland, and Chicago and St. Louis . . . Other N. L. dates find St. Louis at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at Chicago, and New York at Brooklyn.

In Opener at Braves Field

Wide World; Associated Press; Staff Photographer

On Scene as Braves Open With Phillies

Schoolboy Rowe (upper left) will probably pitch for the Phillies against Al Javery (lower left) as the Hub's National League season gets under way tomorrow afternoon at Allston. On the right above are Bucky Harris and Bill Cox, new manager and owner respectively of the Philadelphia club. Cox already has started a building campaign which he hopes will land his club in the first division in a couple of years.

Poor Weather Conditions Spoil Local Golf Openings

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Patriots' Day, generally speaking, has come to be looked upon as the "official" opening of the golf season around Boston. This year, by a happy calendarial coincidence, Patriots' Day came on Monday, whereupon a majority of clubs, along with the public courses, laid plans for a gala week end.

Alas! The elements refused to co-operate. Saturday was a cold, dark, damp, dreary, dismal meteorological exhibit, not at all conducive to play, and a mere handful of zealots showed up on any of the courses. Sunday was not exactly balmy, but it was clear, and the golfers turned out in hopeful numbers. Patriots' Day reverted to the general type in a month which has been notable for temperature deficiencies.

The one good day, however, had its cheerful signs. The Brookline municipal course, for example, had 150 starters Sunday, in contrast to four on Saturday and only 20 up to mid-forenoon yesterday, indicating that there is plenty of urge to play when conditions are right. This course, along with so many others, has been hard hit by the number of young men gone into the service.

"We began to notice it," says Superintendent Edward Sheehan, "the minute inductions into the Army and Navy began. It was no time at all before a lot of what we call our 'regulars' were among the missing, so that when we completed last year with a total attendance of 19,749 as against 21,237 in 1941, we felt that it was a remarkably good showing and an evidence that the game has a stanch hold on those who still have the time and opportunity to play. We signed up no fewer than 70 season ticketholders Sunday, most of them regulars, but a few new ones, which was highly satisfactory."

Frost in Ground

Sheehan went on to say that never since the Brookline municipal was laid out has there been so much frost in the ground, and so late, as this winter and spring. Much of the soil is peat, in some places from 25 to 30 feet deep, and even in this peat the frost ran in spots to a depth of two feet. Francis J. Oakes, Jr., and the other members of the Brookline Park Commission, did not realize, when they put in eight to nine miles of drainage and covered over all except one main brook, to guard against lost balls and long search for same and expedite the play, how their plan was going to work to so much advantage in these days of golf ball shortages.

In the matter of frost Brae Burn is a striking example of how backward the weather has been. The popular West Newton course, which has more play than any other private club in the local district, had frosts four nights last week. Nine of the regular putting greens had been put into service a week ago Sunday, but as a result of the bad turn last week, with alternate freezing and thawing, the regular greens were closed again and only the front areas of about half of them were utilized in yesterday's play. Last year all the regular greens were in service on April 5th and two years ago on the 12th.

Brae Burn Off

Brae Burn had a total playing attendance of 270 in March of last year, as contrasted with 68 this year, and its total play last April was 1,575, whereas the first 13 days this month the total was 305. Only 15 showed up for play last Saturday. Sunday's attendance jumped to 100, and undoubtedly would have been considerably greater but for the dislike so many golfers have for putting on temporary greens. In the cold, raw holiday weather yesterday the attendance up to noon was only 51. Wollaston equalled or bettered Brae Burn's Sunday total.

At Charles River, yesterday, there was an atmosphere of cheerfulness in marked contrast to the somewhat gloomy reports which have been freely circulated about this club. Transference of clubhouse activities from the big house to the locker building, with its cozy and inviting dining room and its new lounge, means the saving of many dollars in running expenses, and from what could be gathered from yesterday's visit, there is an esprit de corps that presages a determined drive for new members. No need to tell any golfer who has played the course that it ranks high in merit and it may also be said that all its regular greens are in service and in excellent condition.

George Ferrell Made Free Agent By Judge Landis

CHICAGO (AP)—George Ferrell, veteran minor league player and manager, was declared a free agent by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, when he overruled a decision by the executive committee of the National Association of minor leagues.

Ferrell, who played and managed at Rocky Mount, N. C., in the Piedmont League last season, protested the sale of his contract to the Bingham, N. Y., club. Ferrell contended that a club could not sell a manager's contract to a club in a higher classified league at a lower salary without the player's consent.

As a result of Landis' decision, Ferrell, 38, married, and a father, is free to consider some two dozen offers he has received to play this season. He is a brother of Rick and Wesley Ferrell.

Vermont Curtails

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Abolishment of intercollegiate athletics for the duration by the University of Vermont has been announced by Athletic Director W. L. (Larry) Gardner.

His announcement followed the Athletic Council's cancellation of 1943 football, basketball, and cross-country schedules. Last December the council voted to dispense with baseball and track.

Opening Day—BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store—Hub. 2100 and Braves Field Sta 5000

Frank Crosetti Accepts Yankee Salary for '43

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced today that Frank Crosetti, their veteran infielder, had agreed to terms and would leave his San Francisco home some time this week.

Crosetti is under suspension by Commissioner Landis for pushing Umpire Bill Summers in the final game of the World Series and will not be eligible to play 'til May 21, so that his belated signing has had no effect on the Yankees' preparations for the start of the season.

The reason Crosetti held out apparently was a dispute with the club over whether or not the Yankees should pay him for the first month of the season while he is under suspension. The club would not say who won this argument. Besides the suspension, Crosetti also was fined $250 by Landis.

His signing, and that of Ernie Lombardi, the Boston Braves catcher and National League batting champion, reduced the ranks of holdouts on the eve of the major league season to outfielder Lou Novikoff of the Chicago Cubs.

McNutt Thinks Big League Ball Is Here to Stay

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Baseball, which opens its major league season today with a game between the Philadelphia Athletics and Washington, has received a pair of official pats on the back.

The OPA yesterday ruled that baseball shoes, owned by the various professional clubs, were "work shoes" and thus could be obtained without coupon No. 17. The same shoes, when used by semipros or amateur, fall into the dress shoe classification, however.

Later in the day Paul V. McNutt, head of the Manpower Commission and who will hurl the first ball in today's opener, said he thought baseball was here to stay—even during the war—because it doesn't have to be a young man's game.

His prediction came a few hours after it became known that Johnny Vander Meer of the Cincinnati Reds, one of the game's better left-handed pitchers, had been reclassified 1A and that teammate Mike McCormick, an outfielder, had been ordered to take his screening test.

Wisconsin high schools conducted their basketball tournament this year with a cut of 60 per cent in transportation from last year's total mileage.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Big Leagues Hopeful

As this 1943 wartime big league season breaks away, an event which a lot of critics and ball players frankly did not expect to see, we find baseball clouded with doubt and uncertainty, but nevertheless hopeful.

Nobody knows just how long the 16 clubs in the National and American Leagues can survive the manpower shortage, nor how merrily the turnstiles will click. Some of the magnates and many of their athletes tell you on the sly that they think the majors have no better than a 50-50 chance to play out the 154-game string.

Carry On

However, taking one step at a time, the important thing at the moment is that the season is opening, and that each team still sports a roster of between 20 and 30 able-bodied men. Everybody seems willing to accept that 50-50 chance as part of the war year and carry on as close to normal as possible under emergency circumstances.

Comment on the pennant races has been soft pedaled this spring, for the simple reason that the disappearance of a single key player can overnight change the complexion of the situation. All 16 managers have already tasted such experiences.

The majors have lost a number of name players, such as Johnny Mize, Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams and Ted Lyons, thereby removing a generous splash of color from the scene. Just the same, the competition is still there, and the paying gates at mid-winter pastimes suggest that baseball is on the threshold of a good financial year.

New Stars

The shouts of servicemen from various corners of the globe have helped baseball in official Washington. The boys in our fighting forces want the game to continue, even though clubs may have to reach into semi-pro ranks to piece together a full team. In the places of Williams, Di Maggio and Lyons, new young stars will rise and some of them may become even more famous than the men they followed. Such are the fortunes of baseball.

With both the Yankees and Red Sox hit in key spots by the draft, the American League flag race figures to be far better balanced than it has for some time. There is hope for the Browns, who have never won a pennant. At any rate, the race should be a scramble for the first time in years, with no one club . . . or two clubs . . . dominating. As Connie Mack says, somewhere in the majors there may be another 1914 Braves club, ready to spring before the unsuspecting customers.

Not In Shape

Condition will play a major factor in the early stages of the season. Few ball clubs are even close to the shape attained in Florida and California under peacetime training, although the Dodgers, Cubs, Cardinals and Browns seem to have done better than a majority. Most of the boys will have to play themselves into condition, cautiously and slowly, with injurious results to their personal averages. Errors will probably be numerous; there may be much changing of pitchers.

Interesting it will be to watch the antics of the much-discussed yet mysterious new ball. Everyone is guessing as to its powers, but only the box scores can tell the story. It probably is somewhat deader than a year ago, now that lower grades of materials are being put into all non-essential manufacture.

Promoters look for good crowds on week ends and holidays, with slim gatherings on week days. If this pattern holds true, club owners will juggle many of their mid-summer week-day dates to manufacture week-end bargain bills Already the very foundations of the national pastime have been shaken by wartime innovations and the end is not yet in sight.

Games Carried to Boys By World-Wide Air Lanes

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Uncle Sam has made certain that his fighting nephews, wherever they may be, will know all about the baseball season that gets under way today with the Philadelphia Athletics playing Washington before Captital City dignitaries.

Both the Office of War Information and the Army itself will broadcast vocal accounts of all games this season, while the OWI also will send the scores around the world by wireless telegraphy.

Under the guidance of Paul Stewart, head of the Voice Broadcasting Division, the OWI will beam nine programs a day to all parts of the globe.

Brief Account

In these, such announcers as Red Barber, Stan Lomax, Paul Douglas and Don Dumphy will give the scores and brief accounts of the games. No play-by-play will be broadcast, Stewart said, because trans-oceanic static might combine with the noise of the crowd at the game to drown out the speaker. He added the two hours needed to play the average game also helped to make play-by-play broadcasting impossible.

In addition to the purely baseball broadcasts the OWI also is providing the soldiers with a program labelled "sports news from home" in which 47 announcers throughout the country are cooperating. Today's script was prepared and read by Kern Trimble of Omaha.

On open dates in the baseball schedules columns by various writers will be read on the broadcasts.

"This service, in operation since May 1942, really implements the findings of the Spokane athletic round table poll," said Stewart. "The round table asked everyone to write to it and explain his or her views on whether baseball should continue or not during the war.

Round Table

"The round table received some 145,000 answers. Of these, 38,000 came from sailors with 99 per cent asking that baseball continue; 95,000 came from soldiers with 93 per cent approving the sport's existence and the remaining 12,000 came from civilians with nine out of 10 asking for baseball."

The Army Special Service Corps broadcasts a 10-minute sports program, prepared under Maj. Irving Fogel's supervision, three times a day from New York and the same number of times daily from the West coast.

Six days a week Joe Haskell of the Blue network is the announcer with Ted Husing and Bill Stern co-operating on alternate seventh days. In addition, the Army sends transcribed interviews to camps everywhere.

"Do the boys like it?" asked Stewart in answer to the obvious question. "All I can say is that the United States forces landed in North Africa on Nov. 8 and we still were getting questions from there in January on the outcome of Thanksgiving Day football games."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—In case you've heard that rumor that the American League was about to back down on the 1943 model baseball because it is "dead"—forget it . . . Prexy Will Harridge says: "We will start with the new ball and use it all the way through the season." . . . The umps have been instructed not to let any other kind get into the games, and the markings are distinctive so there's no chance of a mixup . . . Golf is booming in South America and so is the demand for golf balls from the U. S. . . . You'd think they would just grow their own . . . George Veenker, Iowa State Athletic Director, suggests summer football training for newly-enrolled freshmen who will make up most of the college varsity squads next fall.

* * *

The 165-pound wrestling champion at Missouri Military Academy is Cadet Billy Hornsby, the Rajah's son . . . Correcting this department's recent second-hand report that the White Sox hadn't played a spring exhibition before 3,900 fans in years, Stan Nelson of Fort Dodge, Iowa, reports that the Sox and Cubs drew 7,500 there last April.

* * *

After a brief training period at Navy's Flight Prep School at Amherst, Ted Williams says he'd like to go to college there . . . Because, says Ted, "You realize what a meat head you are when you sit down with those lads."

* * *

Mickey McConnell, former front office man and scouting director of the Dodgers' farm system, has been named business manager of the 20th Armored Division baseball team at Camp Campbell, Ky. The team manager is George Lacy, former Red Sox catcher . . . Fort Sheridan, Ill., is getting a new nine-hole golf course, gift of Mrs. B. J. Rosenthal of Chicago . . . During the first year the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School was in operation, there were 2,436 athletic events for and by the cadets, an average of almost 10 for each working day.

Record Lowered

PORTLAND, Maine, April 20 (AP)—Trimming nine seconds off the five-mile course record, Dana Robinson of Newton, Mass., romped home first yesterday in the 14th Portland Boys' Club Baby Marathon, an annual Patriots' Day event.

The Colby College senior, distance runner for the Colby track team, had too much of a finishing kick for Dick Cleveland, Thornton Academy (Saco) junior, who finished second after matching strides with Robinson until the final quarter-mile. Robinson's time was 26 minutes and one-fifth second.

Cox Signs Miller

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Leo (Red) Miller, trainer of the Philadelphia Phillies for 24 years before the William D. Cox regime took over, has been rehired by Cox.

Miller succeeds Tom Sharkey, trainer of the Hershey, Pa., American League hockey team, who took the job when the club changed hands.

Cox made no comment on the switch.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Blaine Rideout won 4:10 mile at Kansas relays with Glenn Cunningham last.

Five Years Ago

Bob Feller, in first start of season, held St. Louis Browns to one hit, that by Billy Sullivan in sixth, and won, 9-0.

Around The Hub

Cote Going Home

Last traces of the 1943 B. A. A. Marathon were rapidly disappearing from the local scene today, with most of the runners having left for home and their jobs. Still in Boston, however, was Sergeant Gerry Cote, the diminutive French Canadian soldier who helped himself to his second victory last Sunday.

Gerry's plans call for him to go home to Canada tomorrow and head for his Army camp at Valleyfield, where he instructs in the art of Commando fighting. Cote and his pretty wife, Lucille, have been here nearly three weeks and are anxious to get back. Several receptions are planned for the voluble Marathoner when he gets home, including one by the boys at his barracks.

A volunteer in the Canadian Army Cote is available for overseas duty, but he says if he is still around when the Yonkers Marathon is conducted next fall, he will compete.

* * *

Several minor road races were run off yesterday, including the Norfolk Young Men's Association's annual three-miler in Roxbury. This race was taken by George Pike, 14-year-old Saugus High School student. In Malden, John Provost, a high school junior, was first among a field of 95 in the 10-miler sponsored by the Malden Post No. 69 of the American Legion. In Leominster, Rocci Scerra of Gardner won a five-mile Patriots' Day race, breaking the tape nearly a minute ahead of his nearest competitor.

* * *

Harvard made up for its 5-4, 11-inning defeat by Boston University a week ago Saturday by taming the Terriers 4-2 at Soldiers Field yesterday. Jack Farley gave up eight hits while his mates collected 12 off Bill Judge, B. U. hurler who won the previous game. Wally Flynn, Harvard freshman from Arlington and end on Dick Harlow's football team last fall, banged out three hits in four trips to the plate.

* * *

Ed Burns, Eagle right fielder, knocked in four runs with a double and a single at Huntington Field yesterday almost to personally account for Boston College's 5-4 defeat of Northeastern. Billy Boyce of the Eagles allowed nine hits to six by Husky Pitcher Russ Washburn but proved more effective in the pinches.

* * *

Big league magnates will not be alarmed if crowds at tomorrow's openers are slim, because they do not expect week-day games to draw well this year. A lot of fans in essential industries simply cannot get afternoons off to go to the ball park. Not until the parks are flooded with empty seats on week ends and holidays will the magnates wrinkle their brows.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

WPB Deferment of Plants For Grain Alcohol Decried

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A decision by the War Production Board's Chemicals Division to defer construction of five projected grain-alcohol plants without the "full agreement" of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers brought a wave of protests today from members of a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee.

The Committee voted to call Mr. Jeffers soon to get his reaction. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will be called at the same time to allow an investigation of differences between the two officials over publicity respecting the rubber program.

Messrs. Jeffers and Davis yesterday engaged in a verbal battle over reports on the program's progress.

In a statement he said had been cleared by the OWI but had not been submitted to Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board, Dr. Walter G. Whitman, Assistant Director of the WPB Alcohol Section of the Chemicals Division, testified:

"The decision of the Chemicals Division will defer approval at this time of projects at Carrollville, Wis., Dubuque and Keokuk, Iowa, and Moline and Peoria, Ill."

Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa drew from the witness that the statement had not been submitted to Mr. Nelson or to C. E. Wilson, WPB Vice-Chairman, and although it had been discussed with Mr. Jeffers, "I can fairly say he is not in unanimous agreement."

"In other words," interrupted Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, "he doesn't think these projects should be deferred."

The witness would not go that far, asserting, "His views are not in full agreement with ours, and I'd prefer that he speak for himself."

Dr. Whitman, taking full responsibility for the decision, told the Committee "the rubber program will never suffer from the lack of a single gallon of alcohol."

Senator Wheeler recommended that "in view of the wide discrepancy between the views of Elmer Davis and Jeffers over the rubber program, we should call both of these gentlemen."

"Jeffers says we are going to have enough rubber," Mr. Wheeler said. "Davis says we are not. The American people are entitled to know the truth."

Appearing before the Committee with Dr. Whitman was John W. Boyer, chief of the WPB Alcohol Section.

Former Giraud Aid Charges Allied Nations Broke Pledge

Continued from Page 1

working under General Giraud's Administration, I visited him at a reconditioned old Arab place where he lives on the heights commanding a view of beautiful Algiers Bay, across the most squalid agglomeration of Arab hovels I have seen in this fantastic City.

His invitation followed General Giraud's declaration last week that he was opposed to the establishment of a provisional French government until after Metropolitan France should be liberated. In the same speech, General Giraud insisted he was totally uninterested in politics but deeply interested in the proposition of taking 300,000 French troops into France. These are to the effect that liberation of the motherland will guarantee law and order while the French people choose their own government.

This is a disquieting thought to many Frenchmen, because General Giraud's 300,000 men are composed partly of Arab soldiers with French officers and noncommissioned officers. The officers in general hold strong right-wing political views and have served the Vichy Government after taking the oath of allegiance to Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Outside Control Decried

When I asked M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil why he quite General Giraud's Administration, he said, "it is too long and complicated a story to go into detail, but I can say that one powerful reason was that I no longer was prepared to submit to the control of French internal affairs here by influences emanating from other countries."

M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil himself is one of the four men who played a particularly prominent part in helping to install General Giraud here. The only one still in office is Jacques Saint Hardouin, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The other two are M. Licault, M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil's private secretary, recently eliminated from office as Secretary for the Interior here and D'Astier Lavigerie, brother of a General attached to General de Gaulle but described as having nothing in common with this officer except parentage and being Cagoulard leader of the "Redressement Française" with the label of Royalist.

M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil maintains that the alleged falling off of public sympathies here with the United Nations — a falling off of which I have seen no sign—has been accelerated by General Giraud's refusal to identify himself with a provisional government which, according to M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil, could be established basically merely by recourse to machinery already provided under statutes of the French Republic for insuring continuance of administration in an emergency which involved the breakdown of existing lines of authority.

Conseils Généraux

This is the machinery of the conseils généraux, which still exists in three of France's 93 administrative departments—namely, Oran, Algiers and Constantine. These Departments, considered as an essential part of political France in peacetime, are the only ones still outside the scope of Nazi domination.

Conseils généraux, as M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil explained them, are composed of about 40 persons elected from conseils municipaux, which themselves are elected by the public. The functions of the conseils municipaux have been returned to them since General Giraud's declaration of March 14. They have the same personnel as before their suspension under the Vichy regime, subject to the filling of unavoidable vacancies according to prescribed routines for such an eventuality.

M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil says that when General Giraud was brought to North Africa, it was the intention of the Frenchmen who helped him get there that a provisional government should be set up around him and that he should concern himself exclusively with military affairs as Inter-Allied Commander in Chief.

Difficulties Denied

This, M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil insists, would have presented no difficulties, since the machinery for forming such a government already exists in the conseils généraux. He adds it would have been possible to come to some satisfactory arrangement with the de Gaullists for their proper representation. At present Generals Giraud and de Gaulle are working through Gen. Georges Catroux to insure such representation in whatever council is evolved to unite Frenchman in the war effort.

Owing to the conviction held by many persons that there was a Royalist plan to put the Comte de Paris, claimant to the Throne of France, in charge of the civil administration here, while General Giraud was installed as military chief, I asked M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil whether this was the case. He said, "It is absolute nonsense. There were some foolish people who would have liked to have seen this happen and they brought the Comte de Paris onto the scene just before Admiral Jean Darlan's assassination. But they were not influential or numerous and the whole thing was just a folly."

This is a view opposite to that expressed to me by persons of liberal thought here.

"In your view, what ought to happen next?" I asked M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil.

'Cumbersome Machinery' Hit

I asked M. Lemaigre-Debreuil. "What is wanted," he replied, "is not cumbersome administrative machinery at all. From the conseils généraux and de Gaullist sources, a small committee or French War Cabinet could be elected to look as fully as possible after the best interests of Metropolitan France and the French Empire in international affairs during the period of war and until a normal French government in Paris can reassume control."

Persons critical of M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil hold that sentiments expressed to me in the first interview he has given any newspaperman since he resigned office as General Giraud's chief adviser on inter-Allied affairs show he desires to embarrass General Giraud as much as possible now that he has lost his post and that he wishes to put himself in well with the de Gaullists. They describe him as a Royalist and Cagoulard and former President of the Lique des Contribuables, members of which he led personally on Feb. 6, 1934, in the attack on the Chamber of Deputies. This marked the beginning of fascist attempts to overthrow the French Republic.

Heart and Hands With Flag

Wide World

Making U. S. Army Regimental Flags

The Nisei—American-born Japanese—are getting their chance to show their devotion to the land of the free. Thousands are taking jobs in defense industries, in the Federal Government, and in a wide variety of civilian fields. Others are volunteering for service in the Army. Mrs. Hoshiye Abe, formerly of Los Angeles, is working in a Denver, Colo., flag and decorating firm, as pictured here, helping to make Army regimental flags and insignia. She hopes "that I'll make the flag that marches through Tokyo."

Giraud Proposes Gradual Restoration of Republic

Continued from Page 1

Executive Committee, would conduct the French war effort, make Lend-Lease agreements, maintain liaison with resistance groups inside France, and run the French overseas empire until France itself was liberated. This would be termed the French Council of Overseas Territories.

Metropolitan France would not be directly represented on the Council, it being General Giraud's contention that a lawful government for France cannot be set up until the homeland is liberated and all French war prisoners and workers in Germany are returned to France.

General de Gaulle, who holds differently, has proposed a provisional government in which Metropolitan France would be specifically represented, including the various underground groups now fighting the Nazis on French soil. The Fighting French believe these anti-Nazi groups, including the Socialist Committee of Action and the French Workers' Movement, deserve a part in the present French regime.

What Giraud Proposes

The Giraud program provides for three phases as follows:

1. At the outset, before Allied armies began the invasion of France proper, the newly-formed French Council would run the French war effort and administer all territories. It would revise the North African status and even seek to control rebellious Martinique.

2. When Allied troops landed in France, the Council would follow. It would revive the laws of France in the liberated territory and administer the territory in cooperation with the Conseils Generaux (local government departments).

3. When France was entirely liberated, the Council would deliver its powers to a provisional government to be created in accordance with the Treveneuc Law of 1872, under which France was governed in the period between her defeat by Germany in 1879 and the establishment of the Third Republic in 1875.

This provisional regime would be set up by an Assembly made up of delegates elected by the Conseils Generaux. It would represent France in the peace conference and fix the date for the election of a National Assembly. The National Assembly in turn would be instructed to draft a new constitution for France. The date of the general elections would be delayed sufficiently to allow all French prisoners and workers in Germany to return home and take part in the forthcoming elections.

The Giraud plan, conforming to the official American view, apparently is also acquiesced in by the British, both governments believing that there should be no provisional French regime until one is chosen by elected representatives of the nation. The proposals are now under consideration by the French National Committee at London.

Stressed on all sides is the point that much would depend on how the various and sometimes rather general provisos in the plan were carried out. Thus the de Gaullist ranks in London have been aroused by the paragraph which gives the French High Command extraordinary powers after the invasion of France, powers which include the appointment of administrative authorities for each liberated department.

Fighting French sources fear that the powers might be of long duration, particularly since the elections would be delayed until all French prisoners and workers returned from the Reich.

Much would also depend, it is stressed, on how appointments were distributed between Giraudist and Fighting French representatives, including the position given General de Gaulle on the initial council.

The Second Phase

The second phase of the program, effective after the Allied invasion, provides that at the earliest moment the Executive Committee of the proposed Council would move to France and administer liberated regions with the assistance of "representative Frenchmen" in each region. The affiliations of these "representative Frenchmen" would be important.

In this second phase, the Conseillers-Generaux, members of the governing bodies of the French Departments, would be chosen to assist the Council, but General Giraud's memorandum makes clear that only those who had had no dealings with the Germans would be included.

As France became fully liberated the role of the Conseiller-Generaux would increase in importance as each one would elect two delegates from its Department to form an Assembly, which would become the lawful political authority, arranging for the immediate constitution of a Provisional Government. Until the ultimate election of a National Assembly, this Provisional Government would be France's lawful political authority, and it is considered noteworthy that General Giraud specifies that the Assembly would have authority over the tonnage it used to produce its net paid circulation in 1941, plus 3 per cent for spoilage. This amounts to a 10 per cent cut under the consumption at the time the order became effective, Jan. 1, 1943.

The newsprint economies which have been effected, however, amounted in March, 1943, to a reduction in use of 8.3 per cent compared with March, 1941, and the trend of consumption indicates that publishers are getting close to a consumption in the neighborhood of 90 per cent of the tonnage used in the comparable period of 1941.

More People Reading Papers

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Clare Marshall of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette declared today in an address prepared for delivery at the opening of the American Newspaper Publishers Association convention that the American people are showing their confidence in the press "by buying more papers than ever before in history."

Mr. Marshall is Chairman of the opening session, which, adhering to custom, will be devoted to the informal discussion of problems peculiar to newspapers with less than 50,000 circulation.

Declaring that Americans enjoy argument and debate, Mr. Marshall said:

"While we retain our American prerogatives, complaints and criticisms will always be with us. We of the press have contributed our share of them, and during war we are targets, along with Government, of some well-directed shots. Wisely or not, the American people show their confidence in the American press by buying more papers than ever before in history. Instinctively they turn to the newspaper for the truth."

He praised the way Byron Price and Elmer Davis have conducted the Office of Censorship and Office of War Information, respectively.

AP Elects Board

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP) — Members of the Associated Press at their annual business meeting yesterday elected the following to the Board of Directors of the nonprofit news association:

Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer; Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York Times; E. K. Gaylord of the Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoman; J. R. Knowland of the Oakland, Calif., Tribune, and James E. Chappell of the Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald.

This action constituted a re-election for Messrs. Bellamy, Gaylord and Knowland.

O. S. Warden of the Great Falls, Mont., Tribune was elected to represent members from cities of less than 50,000 in population.

Roy Roberts of the Kansas City, Mo., Times was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of George B. Longan of the Kansas City, Mo., Star whose term would have expired in April, 1945.

By unanimous vote the Lawton, Okla., Constitution was elected to AP membership. The Constitution, an evening newspaper, also will have Sunday morning privileges.

Newsprint Report Clarified by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said its announcement April 17 of Canadian reassurances on newsprint shipments for the third quarter did not imply a cut in supplies for newspapers in that quarter, starting July 1.

Language of the announcement may have been unintentionally misleading, a WPB spokesman said, in stating that Canada's expectation of meeting its quota was based partly on the assurance that U. S. newspaper publishers would "reduce their use of newsprint to 90 per cent of the usage in the comparable period of 1941."

The existing restriction requires each newspaper to cut its newsprint consumption to 100 per cent of the tonnage it used to produce its net paid circulation in 1941, plus 3 per cent for spoilage. This amounts to a 10 per cent cut under the consumption at the time the order became effective, Jan. 1, 1943.

The newsprint economies which have been effected, however, amounted in March, 1943, to a reduction in use of 8.3 per cent compared with March, 1941, and the trend of consumption indicates that publishers are getting close to a consumption in the neighborhood of 90 per cent of the tonnage used in the comparable period of 1941.

House Group Sees Hope Of Pay-Go Tax Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—The bipartisan tax committee of the House resumed its deliberations this afternoon, looking to a solution of the pay-as-you-go tax payment deadlock that his tied up the lower branch of the Legislature almost since the new session started.

The temper of the House, rather than any actual progress made, made observers hopeful of ultimate agreement.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas said he would be "very disappointed" if Democratic and Republican leaders of the Ways and Means Committee were not able to reach agreement in their last-minute efforts. At his press conference, Mr. Rayburn explained that all the House leaders still are "very hopeful" that a suitable plan will be produced.

"If one man had it to do," he said, "the problem would be easy." But it seems that everybody has a plan, and that makes it tough.

If the group reaches a solution, it will present its findings to Mr. Rayburn and Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, the Republican leader.

Minor differences still separate the six-man tax group. In general it has been agreed to provide partial forgiveness, ranging from 50 to 74 per cent of last year's taxes, with amortization of the unpaid balance over a period of years. All sides seem to agree to a withholding tax, probably for 20 per cent, deductions for which would start July 1.

Nation Speeds Its Machinery For Control of Essential Jobs

Continued from Page 1

new job-control regulations—"any employer or employee violating this regulation is subject to a fine up to $1,000 or a year in jail as provided in the Economic Stabilization Act." In addition, the employer is prohibited from counting the wages paid in violation of the regulation as a cost of operation and for purposes of tax deduction.

Pay Lure Minimized

Although the new job control regulations were in accord with policy fixed by James F. Byrnes' Economic Stabilization Office and not by the War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt insisted that it would not hurt workers and would do away with a "tremendous overturn" in essential war jobs caused by the lure of higher pay.

In reply to a question Mr. McNutt admitted there was nothing in the regulations to stop one employer from pirating workers from another by offering them a higher wage after they had been on their new job a while. It would be up to the National Labor Board to see that such raises did not violate wage ceilings, he said.

A directive issued by the Civil Service Commission made it plain that the new controls would affect Government as well as private jobs. Persons appointed to Federal jobs in violation of the order face removal, the Commission warned.

Organized labor, meanwhile, withheld clear-cut comment on the order, although Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said in New Orleans, La., he thought some clarification of certain features of the order, such as the definition of "availability" and "full employment" would be necessary, as well as a check on labor hoarding by employers.

Negroes' Status

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee has decided to "resume vigorous action" in investigating complaints that war industries have discriminated against Negroes in hiring workers, Acting Chairman Earl B. Dickerson reported.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, under whose jurisdiction the Committee has been placed, said he is working on a plan to reconstitute the FEPC—which has lost three of its seven members by resignations—in line with instructions from President Roosevelt.

Mr. Dickerson announced hearings will be held May 24-25 in Detroit on complaints that "a large number" of war industries there had refused to hire Negro women or, if they did hire them, assigned them to menial occupations and refused to grant them the opportunity for training. He did not name any specific company.

'Navy Builds Men' for Peace As Well as War at San Pedro

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—For fairly obvious reasons, the United States Naval Section Base cannot be much in the news. Its work involves coastal defense. Imagination suffices to paint in vivid colors the importance of such an assignment.

But the Base has one story that can be told. For years the public has been familiar with a recruiting slogan that reads, "The Navy builds men." Commander Louis H. Gwinn, U. S. N. R., in charge of the San Pedro Section Base, is giving this slogan a larger meaning for the men serving under him. He is making it his ambition to see to it that the Navy not only builds men in terms of warfare but for the long-range purposes of peace.

Civilian Viewpoint

It is strictly a sailor-civilian organization, he would say, meaning by that that both officers and men represent, by and large, a group drawn from business and industrial life and keeping pretty close to a civilian viewpoint. The Base was established by some 60 members of the Naval Reserve who were Southern California business men in peacetime. Commander Gwinn is an Annapolis graduate and a specialist in logistics, loaned to the Navy by the United States Treasury Department for the duration.

Until the Government put an end to voluntary enlistment in the Navy, San Pedro Section Base recruited its own men. They were mostly neighborhood boys. In choosing them, the Base tried to select those who would benefit most from the training offered and serve best in the work required. Commander Gwinn still keeps to this program so far as he can. He finds that fully 50 per cent of the men who are sent to the Base feel that they were square pegs in round holes in civilian life. He believes that the Navy will be strengthened most if he puts them into the work for which they are suited and from which they can go home after the war better qualified than before to be constructive citizens.

Record of Efficiency

Few industrial organizations would equal the Section Base for the scope of the work opportunities it provides. Keeping a harbor mineswept, keeping coastal lookout stations provided with food and equipment, and handling the clerical detail of a large Base community means that there are more different kinds of work to be done than anyone could keep track of on all his toes and fingers.

Commander Gwinn holds to the conviction that democracy succeeds fully where members of the community can give to it their level best. This viewpoint has practically eliminated the discipline factor at the Base. It has produced a record for efficiency of performance at minimum budget expenditure to which any like-sized private enterprise would be proud to point.

In the breezy hand-made weekly newspaper called "Sweepings" which the Public Relations Department edits for the Base, the captain's corner—everybody knows the commander as captain—often crystallizes the fundamentals of his working theory. In one issue, for instance, Commander Gwinn says: "It is a new era, citizenship belongs to the people, and citizenship must assume the obligations of stewardship." It is response to that kind of idealism that any visitor to the Base senses as the motivating factor underneath its integrated effort.

Amusing Story

A somewhat amusing story from life at San Pedro Section Base throws illumination on the personnel practice carried out there. It has to do with an enlisted lad whom the commander had known in civilian life as a nice boy who "fiddled around." After he came to the Base, he kept on fiddling. The Commander finally had a talk with him. He asked him if there weren't something in this world he'd really like to do if he had the opportunity.

The lad put him off. But finally he admitted that he'd always wanted to be a baker.

Commander Gwinn says he often urges men to take up cookery as a trade because good chefs are always in demand. He sent this fellow into the shining chromium kitchens at the Base straight off.

All went well. The boy became an expert baker in short order. But the report came around that in the very early morning hours—when bakers are baking while most other people sleep—this sailor was telephoning his mother two or three times a week.

No Complaints

The commander had to ask him right out why. His answers were that there were times when he didn't know what to do next. His mother was an A-1 cook. So he'd call her up for advice.

His only trouble, he confessed, came in converting his mother's teacups into sacks of flour!

Whatever that new baker's method, the results as the Base serves them at mealtime in the giant mess hall and the Officers' Mess are a tribute to him, his mother, and all the other cooks. When such celebrities as Bob Hope and Kay Kyser come down to the base to entertain, bringing their shows with them—shows that have several times, now, been broadcast from the Base by national hookup—they eat with the boys, and nobody has ever heard a visitor complain about the "chow" yet, so far as this reporter knows.

Hull Issues Brief On Hitler's Birthday

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, asked at his press conference today if he cared to say anything about Adolf Hitler's birthday, authorized this direct quotation:

"I think it reminds people, peaceful peoples and human beings throughout the world, of the fact that the person to whose birthday you refer, along with such other persons as Tojo, combine all of the cruelty and fiendishness and inhumanity of Nero and Caligula and Atila in one."

Sea Scouts Lost in Bay

ISLIP, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—Seven Sea Scouts drowned, three others were missing, and an eleventh was rescued yesterday after their converted World War I submarine chaser capsized in Great South Bay.

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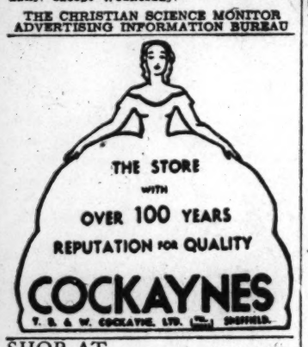

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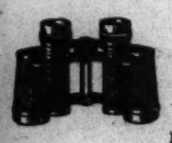
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the fourteenth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

14—The Philippines

The Commonwealth of the Philippines has its own flag and coat of arms. The latter, adopted in 1905, recognizes the three cultures of the Philippines—the native, Spanish and American. The native population is represented by three golden stars on the escutcheon, standing for the union of the three major regions: Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao.

Imposed upon the shield beneath the stars are the arms of Manila, indicating Spanish influence. In the upper half of the ovoid is the castle of Castile with blue windows, standing against a red field. The lower half of the shield depicts a sea lion of Aragon bearing in its right paw a hilted sword. The colors, as in the flag of the United States, are red, white and blue, and have the same significance: red for bravery, white for purity and peace, and blue for truth and patriotism. The crest is the American spread eagle perched upon a red and white wreath.

The scroll underneath the shield bears the inscription, "Commonwealth of the Philippines," which will be replaced in 1946 by the single word, "Philippines." A Spanish exploring expedition in 1542 named the group of islands in honor of Prince Philip, later Philip II of Spain.

(Tomorrow: Belgium.)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Earth Hasn't Become Cold, Like the Moon?

The surface temperature of the moon in the direct sunlight has been measured as being 208 degrees Fahrenheit. But the moon itself is not hot, nor does it hold the heat which it receives from the sun. For even the brief obscuring of the sun by a lunar eclipse causes the temperature on the moon's surface to drop to 144° F. below zero.

No such extremes occur on earth, partly because of the protecting air or atmosphere and partly because of the heat of the earth itself.

Deep borings indicate that the temperature tends to increase with an increase in depth, and the unexplored lower regions of the earth are believed to be extremely hot.

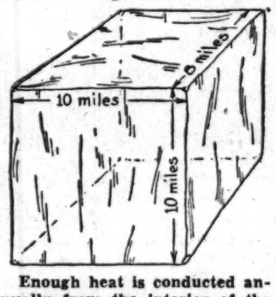
Assuming that both the earth and the moon at one time were hot molten masses, if the heat were not replenished it would gradually be radiated into space, as a sadiron cools when removed from the stove. In the case of the moon, this cooling seems to have been more or less complete.

On the earth, heat from the interior is being conducted to the surface and lost through radiation in an annual amount estimated to be sufficient to melt 800 cubic miles of ice. At this rate, the earth would (in a few million years) become devoid of heat like the moon.

Recent investigations, however, favor the conclusion that the temperature at any point in the earth's crust may be considered as being made up of two parts—one due to the original heat, and the other due to heat produced by radioactivity.

The amount of radium and radioactive substances (whose emanations generate heat) in the earth's crust is thought to be ample to supply as much heat to the earth as is lost by conduction from the hot interior.

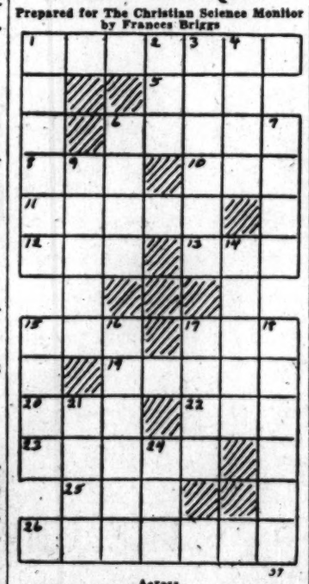
Indeed, some authorities hold that it is possible that the earth's core is now several hundred times hotter than it was when the earth's crust first solidified, due to radioactivity.—W. P. Keasbey.



Enough heat is conducted annually from the interior of the earth to the surface to melt 800 cubic miles of ice.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What feminine character in Greek mythology is subject of a Watts painting?
5—Willie Hoppe uses what implement?
6—What is a lead or handicap at beginning of a competition?
8—Flag of what country has 48 stars (abbr.)?
10—What do you call a striped appearance in mahogany?
11—What would a sorcerer practice?
12—Who was a famous American humorist?
13—Possesses.
15—Daughter of Mr. Meagles is called what in "Little Dorrit"?
17—Who is a character in "Faerie Queene"?
19—What month puts "a spirit of youth in everything"?
20—A bluebottle is what creature?
22—Beak of a bird or tortoise is what?
23—Is Ida Lupino a star of radio, stage, or films?
25—Lowing of a cow.
26—Marconi Grandjany enjoys a world-wide reputation as what?

Down

1—What season of year is said to be "the mellow time"?
2—What is one of principal divisions of a play?
3—What do you call one of two joint rulers?
4—Agrippina was mother of what Roman emperor?
6—One distinguished for wisdom is called what?
7—What Hardy heroine lived in village of Marlott?
9—What is a city of western Oklahoma?
14—What Riley character entertains with witch-tales?
15—What is a soft, loose roll of hair?
16—Who was nicknamed "Old Rough-and-Ready"?
17—Vases.
18—What is first name of Mr. Spalding, American violinist?
21—What South American capital is on the Rimac River?
24—What implement is used for washing floors?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

For he shall have judgment without mercy, that hath shewed no mercy; and mercy rejoiceth against judgment.—JAMES 2:13

In Lighter Vein

Know-It-Alls

"How is the Better Farms Club getting along?"

"Oh, some farmers joined and spoiled it."—Exchange.

Practical Tammas

Tammas was asked which he would rather have, half an orange or eight sixteenths.

"Half," said Tammas.

"Why?" continued the teacher.

"Because," replied the canny little Scot, "wi' the sixteenths you lose such a lot o' juice!"

Solid Landing

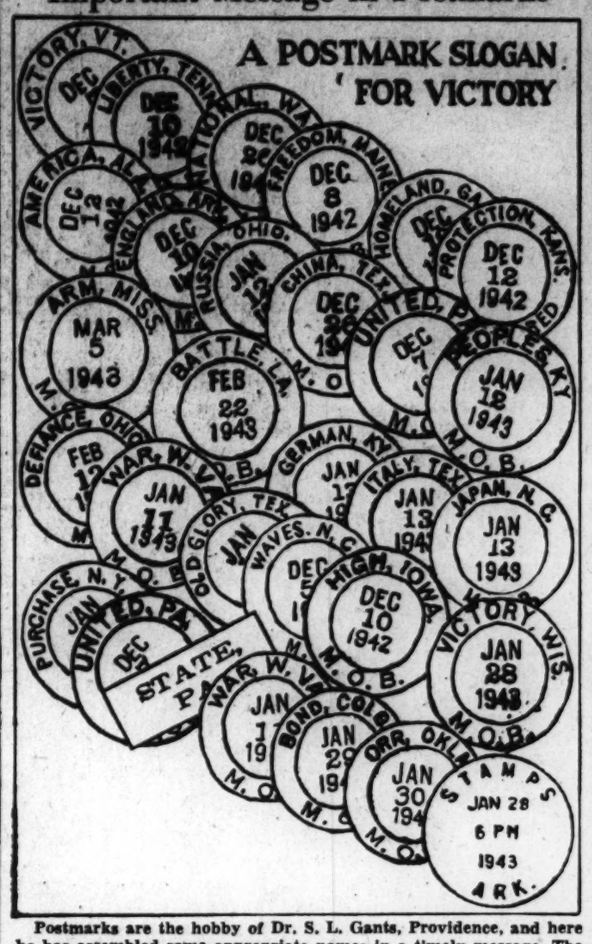
A certain flying instructor in Kansas City has to put up with a good deal of kidding these days as the result of a parachute jump.

Recently he and one of his students were up in a training ship. The student, well advanced in his flying, was doing good work and the instructor, in the rear cockpit, dropped off to sleep.

Upon completion of the flying period, the student returned to the field, landed without disturbing the instructor, rolled the ship into the hangar, and walked off, leaving the instructor sleeping.

Some time later, he awoke and was startled to find no student in the front cockpit. The silence told him the motor wasn't running. In his sleepy state, he thought the motor had quit and the student had bailed out. So he rolled hastily over the side of the plane, pulled the rip cord on his chute, landed on the concrete floor of the hangar and broke his collar bone.—Wall Street Journal.

Important Message in Postmarks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Postmarks are the hobby of Dr. S. L. Gants, Providence, and here he has assembled some appropriate names in a timely message. The towns as they appear above are:

Victory! Liberty! National Freedom! Homeland Protection!
America, England, Russia, China, United Peoples,
Arm, Battle German, Italy, Japan,
Defiance! War! Old Glory Waves High. Victory!
Purchase United State War Bonds Orr Stamps!

Brevities

St. Louis Star Times: Another trouble with the sad world is that it buys too many wars on the deferred payments plan.

Indianapolis News: The Harvard scientist who crossed a radish with a turnip should investigate the onion-pickle possibilities.

Without a Doubt

Tecumseh, Mich.

Three youngsters, walking through Elizabeth Park, ventured out on the thin ice covering the canal. The ice looked thick enough to hold them up, but they hadn't gone far when they plunged beneath the surface into water over their heads. The situation looked desperate, and the boy, the youngest of the children, had gone under the water twice and was disappearing for the third time. His sister and their cousin tried to hold him up, but soon became exhausted from bearing his weight and trying to keep themselves above the water while frantically calling for help.

Frank Proskie of Carlton was passing and heard their cries for help. He plunged into the icy water and brought the children safely to land. He then delivered them to their parents and took his departure. At a near-by fire station he obtained dry clothes in which to go home, having ruined a new suit in rescuing the children.

The little brother and sister evidently had thought very often of their kind rescuer and when their father suggested he buy the young man another suit of clothes, they were reluctant to agree, saying, "No, daddy, don't you buy him a suit, we want to do something." So Buck and Betty Lee Nagel, eight and ten years old, walked into the post office and purchased a War Bond for Frank Proskie with money saved in nickels and pennies through self denials of ice cream cones and movies. When questioned, Betty said, "We're buying a War Bond for the man who saved our lives. We want him to know we are grateful."

NEWS ITEM— PUBLIC URGED TO EAT MORE WEEDS

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HERE'S SOME MORE MILK-WEED TO SQUEEZE
STARTED AS A VICTORY GARDEN, BUT THE WEEDS GREW SO FAST I DECIDED TO CULTIVATE THEM
WEED 'EM & REAP GARDEN
WHITE TOP POKE WEED WILD MUSTARD HOBBS WEEDS PIGWEED THISTLES
WE HAD DANDELIONS LAST NIGHT -- MUST HAVE DROPPED SOME OF THE SEEDS
L. E. VAN PELT

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Right . . . Pie Plants, Then*

By Le Pelley

MAYBE WE OUGHT TO HAVE SOME CHICKENS, BUD, SO WE'D HAVE EGGS—
OH—THEY'RE TOO MUCH TROUBLE !!
WHY DON'T WE JUST PUT IN EGG PLANTS INSTEAD ?
OH.. GOOD IDEA
EGG PLANTS ?? !!!
TEE HEE...
SOME JOKE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Only That, I Should Have Said "Who's I?"*

By Rodgers

"Hey, who's down there?" I barked through the broken cellar window—
"Why, me, of course!" came the answer—
Well, that didn't help any. So I barked again, "Who's me?"
"You're Snubs; I'm I. W.; I'm in the cellar; you're outside and I wish you'd stop being silly and help me get out of here!" came the reply—
I suppose that "Who's me" did sound kind of silly!
R. Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Professor Spreads the News*

By The Hagers

At Fifth, Professor Widgeon plus
The morning paper, boards the bus.
Ted tries to read it from his seat,
And finally gets the sport page sheet.
"Professor, may I have the part,"
Says Joseph Teal, "on books and art?"
His paper gone, Professor strives
To pass the time with "Plutarch's Lives."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Blow in Preparation

President Roosevelt has journeyed into the heart of America, and has felt a great pulse-beat of national effort, so mighty it is certain to bring wonder to historians for generations yet to come.

The President has carried his plucky smile and encouraging word to the men and women in the military and naval installations where now is building the armed force of 11,000,000.

No doubt his presence is giving a cheerful lift to training routines, but we believe that what the President receives back from this tour will prove to have been more valuable to the prosecution of the war than what he gives. For, as the President remarked to the reporters, the swing across the country gives him a perspective lacking in Washington.

He said he had not heard of any sort of "bloc" in the Army camps. No, the young men turning from peaceful ways and the joys of home and donning khaki to defend the ideas upon which they choose to base their pursuit of happiness, see the picture a little differently than does most of Washington. They are irked by black markets and the bickering over wages and profits among men whose sacrifices have been relatively light. They are puzzled at the insistence of the Farm Bloc that food costs must soar. They are appalled at the spectacle of Congress, in session three months with hardly anything to show for it, not even a tax bill, though everybody knows taxes are the missing link in the chain that would restrain inflation.

Complaints about rationing seem relatively unimportant when they are teaching you the sharp arts of the bayonet, or the "Bazooka," or how to distinguish the smells of poison gases.

And if the President finds that the people 100 miles west of Pennsylvania Avenue are thinking more as the sailors and soldiers in the camps than as the politicians in Washington, he has made a useful and, we believe, accurate discovery.

This is the President's second "secret" cross-country excursion. The first, nine months ago, took him, for the most part, to war factories, where he could see the tools of war being forged on an unprecedented scale. The current trip, only half completed, has thus far taken him chiefly to the places where the men who will use those tools in actual combat are receiving requisite instruction.

The President will no doubt contrast in his thoughts these preparations with those he observed on his inspection trips during the 1940 campaign. Enormous facilities have risen, which he hopes may make some peacetime contribution; the empty wagons labeled "tanks" and the broomsticks called "guns" have been supplanted by the genuine article. Thanks to valiant allies, America has been given time to get set in some degree of order.

But the President has not yet seen a finished fighting machine of coordinated men and implements. Such, experience indicates, is the product only of actual trial by battle. There is a gap—and let no one minimize it—between the army in training, no matter how de luxe, and the seasoned army in victorious assault.

However, the President has seen a lethal blow in preparation. When will it be delivered?

Rachel Reaches White House

Rachel Jackson has reached the White House at last. She never really wanted to go. In fact, she was what Marquis James called "a fugitive from fame." She was content to stay at the Hermitage among her lifelong neighbors. When they made "Andy" Senator and sent him off to Washington, Rachel wasn't enthusiastic, and she stayed home. When he declined to go to Mexico as United States Minister, she was immensely relieved and hoped "they" would let the General stay at home in peace. But she was disappointed again. In one letter she wrote:

> Through all his trials . . . I watched, waited, and prayed, most of the time alone. . . . They talk of his being President. . . . In this, as in all else, I can only say. The Lord's will be done.

"Andy" was elected President, but his beloved Rachel passed on before the inauguration. She was a woman well respected in the frontier community and a highly religious one. Jackson bitterly charged that his enemies—who had assailed him because he unknowingly married Rachel before her divorce from Lewis Robards was final—had killed her. But Rachel, who never really cared to be mistress of the White House, now looks down on the scene from her golden frame in the new east wing. Her portrait by Howard Chandler Christy, gift of the State of Tennessee, was hung last week.

"Dutch Treat" for the Nazis

Hollanders have a sense of humor. But it's not appreciated by the Nazis. That's just the point. That's why Hollanders, unarmed and undefended, still have a weapon. And they use it!

With mischievous twinkles lurking in wide, innocent eyes, they tuck empty paper bags into their pockets as they go to the movies. In the middle of the picture, the bag is stealthily removed, inflated and burst with the explosion of a gun-shot.

Nazi officers, already jittery over mysterious shootings of high officials and Dutch Nazis, spring from their seats in alarm. That's the best part of the show for the Dutch patriots, but the Germans fail to appreciate the humor. Special patrolmen have been assigned to the theaters now to put a stop to the fun.

But the people of the Netherlands are undisturbed. There are other ways to annoy a Nazi, they've found. One is to sit next to a uniformed German in the theater and pass in front of him as often as possible. Another is to leave the theater whenever prominent Germans or Dutch Nazis are shown on the screen.

The Nazis couldn't take this, either. They have issued an order prohibiting anyone to leave the theater during the showing of the newsreel.

Poor master race! It is easier sometimes to stand up to bullets and bombs than to such ridicule and scorn. The Hollanders, indeed, have a weapon.

Evacuation by Air?

The score 112 to 23 for two days of air war over Tunisia and the Sicilian Channel is highly encouraging. The fact that 70 of the Axis losses were big transports adds to the favorable aspect for the Allies. And there is reason to believe the Germans lost much more than planes.

For news reports declare the transports were carrying men out of Tunisia—presumably technicians and others Rommel considered especially valuable. But more needs to be known before we can assume that any general air evacuation was being attempted. The chief function of the big Junkers 52s may have been to bring supplies or reinforcements to Tunisia.

At Stalingrad the Nazis apparently used transport planes more to bring in supplies than to rescue special personnel. They did not bother to carry out Field Marshal von Paulus and some of his best generals. There, too, the slow and defenseless transports were reported shot down by the score, and it seems unlikely that precious cargo would be risked in such vulnerable carriers in daylight.

The Junkers 52 can carry from 50 to 100 passengers, depending on equipment, and should be able to make four or five round trips to Sicily in a day. Roughly 100 were seen in one convoy—enough to take out say 5,000 men a trip, at least a division in a day. On April 12 the Allies reported shooting down 88 in two weeks. It is probable that Hitler has enough to evacuate Tunisia by air—and possibly with safety if done at night. But it is much too early to assume that the Tunisian defense is nothing but shell.

An Indiana correspondent of the Chicago Daily News says the Chicago electorate got just as good a government as it deserved in the recent municipal election. That's all very well for someone over the State line to say. Just let him move to the city and see how he likes it.

"I'll never complain again," promised the Man on the Eight Twenty, "if a motorcycle cop stops me when I'm going 35 and claims it's 50. I realize now he's just the bitter with the sweet."

"My friends who keep up with all the comic strips say the characters never grow up," remarked the Lady Next Door. "But neither do comic-strip readers."

The movement against buying Easter hats may be pro-pocketbook but it's decidedly anti-home-front-morale, and we're agin it.

The Bookshelf

Mr. Erskine and the Adventure of Living

Self-development is the theme of THE COMPLETE LIFE, by John Erskine (New York: Julian Messner. $3), and rightly it is addressed to the great body of the reading public who may profit most from its encouraging and inspiring message.

Written simply and sincerely in readable prose, it voices the author's hope that these essays in the adventure of living may awaken the more or less inarticulate of its readers to a realization of hitherto buried talents, and encourage in consequence a fuller and happier participation in the more rewarding aspects of life.

This is a very creditable aim, and when an author's success in so many varied fields (literature, music and teaching among others) entitles him to confidence as a guide toward wider horizons, his book should find a warm welcome by a large reading public.

The title is a bit ambiguous; the "fuller life" seems better to express the meaning, but as defined by Dr. Erskine "the complete life" is that rightful share of the good life each person will enjoy when his natural capacities are fully developed.

"Completeness" therefore should know only such limitation as each person will accept for himself. In many of us untapped potentialities lie dormant only awaiting the call for use. It is the parable of the buried talent—so often wasted, as Dr. Erskine sees it, through fear of one sort or another—primarily through the fear of fear.

His ideal closely approximates the ancient Greek one, "mens sana in corpore sano," with emphasis placed upon the well-balanced mind, and with the intimation that the health of the body will follow in consequence. He is Greek also in his insistence upon individual activity and in his intolerance of the inactive role of spectator.

The body of the book is concerned with the course the average person might pursue to attain his own version of "the complete life." In a series of chapters, essentially essays, autobiographic and enriched with the author's wide knowledge of comparative literatures, music and philosophies, there is much wisdom and humor.

Writing with no air of superiority, the author impresses his reader with his sincere and earnest desire to be "guide, philosopher and friend" in the reader's search for the fuller life. This is therefore a book to be read, pondered and acted upon. Indeed, if one but uses its references to other books as a reading list, one would soon acquire an acquaintance with many of the influential books of world literature.

H. A. P.

Our Readers Say—

For Peace in the Balkans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a moment when many observers believe that war developments will soon involve the Balkan peninsula, it is interesting to examine some questions affecting future peace in that area.

Beyond doubt Italian intrigue and ambition have done much to create unrest and instability in the Balkans. Such a result was inevitable from the policies pursued by Italy during the past thirty years, culminating in the invasion of Albania in 1939, in Italy's entry into the war, and in the present martyrdom of Yugoslavia and Greece.

There are two problems connected with Italian intrusion in the Balkans which are of vital concern to the Greeks: that of the Dodecanese Islands and that of Albania.

The question of Northern Epirus is that of the two districts of Korytsa and Argyrocastro which, though predominantly Greek, were, under Italian pressure, included in the present Kingdom of Albania some twenty years ago.

Not that the Greeks are in the least opposed to the restoration of a free Albania. They view with satisfaction the statement recently made by Secretary Hull in regard to the liberation of the Albanian people from the Fascist yoke and the restoration of Albania as an independent state, in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. If Albania accepts the concurrent obligation of international co-operation, there are excellent prospects of peace in the Balkans.

It should be remembered that Northern Epirus was adjudicated to Greece after debate at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Italy, by a special agreement known as the Tittoni-Venizelos Accord, had previously recognized the Greek rights to these territories. The Greco-Turkish war of 1921 gave the Italians an opportunity to denounce this agreement, and not only were the districts in question included in Albania, but they were used in 1940 as the springboard of the Italian aggression against Greece.

Had it not been for strategic advantages developed by the Italians in Albania, the Greek army that fought so valiantly against Mussolini's legions might have expelled the invaders from the whole of Albania instead of losing precious time and energy in overcoming strong enemy positions. Hitler's subsequent Balkan campaign might then have assumed quite a different course, with the British, the Greeks and the Yugoslavs uniting to hold one common front against the Nazis.

With this in mind, we may say that it would indeed have been fortunate if the resolution unanimously adopted by the United States Senate on May 17, 1920, had been put into effect:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus (including Korytsa), the 12 islands of the Aegan . . . where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the Peace Conference to Greece and be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece."

KENNETH J. CONANT

Cambridge, Mass.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Moral Qualities

Doubtless moral qualities are of the first rank; they are the motive power of civilization, and constitute the nobleness of the individual; society exists by them alone, and by them alone man is great.—HIPPOLITE ADOLPHE TAINE, "The History of English Literature."

"I Came Here to Talk for Joe"

Down the Middle of the Road

Does America Have Basic Unity?

By Erwin D. Canham

"Once again," writes Pearl Buck in the New York Times Magazine, "our longing for retreat into irresponsibility is about to hold back the progress of mankind. We still do not come out with the clear statement of what sort of world America wants and will pledge herself to bring into being."

Then, in even more stinging language, Miss Buck says: "Instead of thinking about the sort of world which would be best for America, we are thinking of isolationism and race prejudice and business greed and the American way of living and keeping our boys at home and a dozen other ideas, all of which we love better than the idea of America itself, a country of free people that can be secure only in a world of free peoples co-operating with one another in mutual responsibility and to mutual advantage."

How does Miss Buck document her charge that many Americans "love" their various prejudices better than the idea of America itself? Well, she insists further; "Scratch any of us, from Roosevelt down to a little man on the street, and you never quite know what you will find—a Democrat or a Republican, an isolationist, a Communist, an imperialist, or a New Dealer."

* * *

And in contrast, speaking of the British, Miss Buck says: "Nobody believes the English are disunited, however ferociously they disagree with one another, for everybody knows they are agreed on one thing, and it is that England is to be preserved at all costs, even when those costs are the sacrifice of everything that is personal, including personal opinions. Even Hitler must now know for the sake of England the rich and the upper classes will give up wealth and position, and that for the sake of England labor will give up labor's rights and follow even leaders whom they denounce."

She adds: "England has already achieved a unity with Russia, for example, that is as yet impossible to us because of our preoccupation with communism and our own Communists. The English people are so sure of the Englishness even of their own Communists that they cannot regard them as a menace. We are not so sure of ours."

The unity of the Russian people is equally firmly established. In Miss Buck's words, "England knows that Russians are fighting for Russia as the English people are fighting for England."

These observations about the unity of the British and Russian peoples—it is noteworthy that Miss Buck omits her beloved China—are convincing. But is it equally true that Americans, in spite of their surface differences, are quite as divided as Miss Buck believes? If so, then the United States faces a staggering internal problem—a problem which is a menacing drag on our hopes for a better world—a problem which must indeed be taken with dead seriousness by Americans.

* * *

Few of us would care to say that Miss Buck is wholly wrong. Certainly prejudices and passions have repeatedly got in the way of the American war effort. One major reason why we still indulge these practices is that we are not physically under the bombs. The military threat on both Britain and Russia has been sufficient to fuse internal differences. Both nations showed they had basic character and patriotism enough to join rather than split in time of peril. Were the United States in equally visible peril, our supreme testing time would come. And remembering the intense mood which prevailed immediately after Pearl Harbor, can we not believe that America, too, would have fused in the crucible?

One need not doubt, too, that Britain and Russia possess inherently a greater degree of unity than the United States. Britain's is based on a high degree of historical, racial, and even religious homogeneity. The historic and semi-religious causes for Russian unity are equally deep rooted.

Granted that American labor, industrialists, persons living in large mass contact of race, and other special groups do manifest a distressing degree of selfishness, does that mean that under this burden Americans do not also possess certain bases of agreement?

Is there no such thing as the American dream? Does it not emerge anew in hours of national peril? Is it altogether clouded today? What does it mean, anyway? First, of course, it means freedom of opportunity—for individuals, groups, racial or religious minorities. We know we do not attain the dream. But the dream is there and we must strive ever harder toward its realization.

Moreover, does not the experience of our citizens' army, navy and air force prove a degree of unity among very different Americans? It is true, as Miss Buck says, that some white soldiers objected to the social equality offered Negro troops in Great Britain. This condition was in a non-combat area. While the behavior of white American troops was not defensible, it was understandable enough under the circumstances as the product of historical and psychological conditions.

* * *

If you took Miss Buck's advice to "scratch" an American soldier what would you find? Surely you would not find a New Dealer, a Democrat, Republican, or Communist. You would find an American. He would be a man making great sacrifices to preserve the American things on which he sets store.

Americans are united by their love of America. The boy from Flatbush and the boy from North Dakota. Some of the rest of us may not precisely see the appeal of this place, or that; the windswept barrens of the high plains, the hot and dirty streets of the city. But there are American boys fighting because they have learned to love those barrens or those streets better than anywhere else on earth, and after they have seen the Vale of Kashmir, they may well prefer the streets of Brooklyn. It's funny, but it's patriotism.

Of course, we should long since have put this patriotism to work—much harder. We should have realized and explained these things on which we agree, we should have made it plain to the people at home that our national peril is just as great as if bombs were dropping or an army pressing at our borders or pillaging our soil. In short, we have not articulated our unity, and we are constantly articulating our differences. As long as this process continues, Miss Buck's thesis will be unchallengeable. When we begin to mine and mint our unity, we will start to live up to our responsibilities.

The Wide Horizon

A Plebiscite Centennial

By Irene Armstrong

The first Sunday in May will witness the annual celebration of a significant day in American history—one which gave to the Nation the only territory ever added to it as a gift. In an open-air auditorium on the banks of the Willamette River, at Champoeg, in Oregon, will gather descendants and friends of descendants of those who, on May 2, 1843, voted to set up a provisional government entirely independent of that of the United States, which then had no jurisdiction over the Oregon Country.

On that day Champoeg's history was old; it had been an Indian village for many years prior to the coming of the white man. The first point on the Willamette River south of its confluence with the mighty Columbia, it became a natural center for traders. Here Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, built a warehouse in which to store the first wheat raised in that part of the world. The reference to a center is more geographical than numerical because in 1843 it could hardly be called a community—there were not more than 300 people all told in what is today Oregon. This population was composed of Protestant missionaries, their families, a few other American settlers and not to exceed seventy-five French Canadians.

* * *

Tradition records that for many years the ownership of the Oregon Country (then comprising the present States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, Western Montana, and Northwestern Wyoming) wavered in the balance between government by the United States and government by Great Britain, and that on this eventful May day "the first and only plebiscite in the United States was held, where by the small majority of two, decision was made in favor of the United States." The facts, though different, are even more impressive: then and for years previous there was joint occupancy of the Oregon Country by the United States and Great Britain.

What *was* voted on this eventful day was whether or not to set up a provisional government for the purpose of mutual protection to life and property. The contest was close—fifty voting for continuance under joint occupancy and fifty-two voting to establish their own government. The former, all French-Canadian trappers, quite naturally sided with the Hudson's Bay Company and against American settlers from the East.

It is heartening that both tradition and history record that each of the "fifty against" accepted the slight majority vote, supported the provisional government when established and eventually became citizens of the United States. Anyone interested in tracing influences will enjoy reading the Constitution drawn by these fifty-two men, and will recognize how they favored the government under the Stars and Stripes, especially when in writing of the United States and other nations (without naming these other) they declared that the use of titles was "something that a citizen of a democracy should not care for."

There were other controversies that centered on this green and lovely land. While historical proof is lacking that Oregon was ever in danger of being abandoned by the United States, as some writers charge, it is true that organization of its territory was delayed on first one ground and then another. There was little recognition in the East of its value as to property for settlement. In congressional records may be found a pious if not informed statement by Senator McDuffie of South Carolina that he was "thankful that God in His mercy had placed the Rocky Mountains in the way so as to make this country unapproachable."

* * *

Many of those who will attend the May 2 services at Champoeg will recall that their fathers, settlers in a dangerous country far removed from civilized States, found it necessary to surrender in part their individual liberty for common protection. They will remember that the provisional government, which rested literally upon the consent of the governed, was created by those who owed their allegiance to different sovereignties, whose relations were at times strained even to the threat of war.

The establishment of such a government was the outgrowth of Anglo-Saxon traditions and an instinct for freedom in a people in whom the urge to settle and build new countries also carried with it strength of character to maintain such a government. In a spirit of rededication, the citizens of today pay tribute to those who, conscious of laying the foundations of a State, builded well.

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